THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 5 APRIL, 1834. [NO. 2326.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th. INSTANT, WILL be performed, for the FIRST time here, the much admired Melo-drama, of THE MILLER AND HIS MEN;

To CONCLUDE WITH THE Musical Farce of AMATEURS AND ACTORS.

Boxes.....	6	Upper Boxes.....	3
Pit.....	4	Gallery.....	2

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of MUNCHERJEE NASSERWANJEE..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RUTNAGUR JEWANJEE,.. Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday next, the 9th, inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public auction at the premises, a large Warehouse, covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort Walls, in Caze Syud's Street, and near the Warehouse belonging to Ruttonsey Dharsey.

And on the following day, Thursday, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public auction,

A Garden containing 3 wells and a few Cocoanut and other Trees, together with a small Bungalow, covered with Tiles, assessed No. 4, and a Stable belonging thereto, situate without the Town Walls in Khetwaddy, and adjoining to a Garden belonging to Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy, Poonacur.

L. J. PHILIPPS, *Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 4th April, 1834.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમોથી

શરીફનું•વેચાંણ

મેનચેરજી•નશરવાંનજી•ફરીઆદી•ફરનારનુ ફેરીમ•ફેરીઅશ•નામનુ•કુટમનાંમુ• રતનાગર•જીવંનજી•જવાબ•દેનાર•ઉપર થાઇઉછે•તે•બાબત•ટાય•મારી•ફબજ કીધીછે ✻

ખબર•કીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

આવતા•બુધવારે•તારીખ ૯ મી•ચાલતા• મહીનાંનીએ•પાછલા•પોકોરનાં•ફલાક ૪ નાં બંકો•મીલકતછે•તાંકાંજ•બકેર•લીલાંડુ•ફ રીને•મોટી•વખાર•એક•નલીઆંણી•ઢાંકેલી તેનુ•જેકાંઇ•કોએ•તે•શાઠે•તે•શ્રી•બાકાર કોટ•ફાજી•શઇએદનાં•મોકોલામો•તથા•રટ નશી•ધારશીની•વખારની•પડોશમોછે ✻

તેને•બીજે•દાડે•એટલેજે•લરેશપટવારે•તા રીખ ૧૦ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંનીએ•પાછલા• પોકોરનાં•ફલાક ૪ નાં•બકેર•લીલાંડુ•ફરીને વાડી•એક•રેટ•તરણની•તથા•કોરાંએક• નારીઅલીનાં•તથા•બીજાં•બકાડોની•તથા•તે શાઠે•બંગલો•એક•નલીઆંનો•ઢાંકેલો•નંબર ૪ વાલો•તથા•તેને•લગતો•એક•તબેલોછે•ને શાઠે•વેચશે•તે•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•ખેતવાડીમો• શોરાબજી•ધનજીલોજ•પુનેગારની•વાડીની• ખડોશમોછે ✻

જે—એલ—ફીલીપશ

શ રી ફ •

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•શરીફની•આજ્ઞાશ

તા• ૪ થી•એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ ✻

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN MEARNS, late an Assisant Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed JOHN MEARNS, deceased, may be granted to JESSIE, his Widow, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of April, 1834.

C. A. WEST, PROCTOR,

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1834, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE and MEERBOYE, his wife, are Complainants, and HAMAVOWE, widow and others, are Defendants, the creditors and pecuniary legatees of JAMSETJEE NANABHOY, the Testator in the pleadings in the said Cause mentioned, are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the old Secretariate premises, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this first day of April, 1834.

H. W. MORRIS, *Complainant's Solicitor.*

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•કો રટમો•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૪ ને દને•એક•કોર્ટમનાંમુ•જેકે•ઉપર•ફકેલી•કો રટમો•એક•ફજીઓ•ચાલતો•કુતો•ને•જેમધે કોરમજી•ખરશેદજી•તથા•તેકની•ઘરીઆણી મેરબાઇ•ફરીઆદી•ફરનારો•તથા•વીધવા• કમોવકુ•તથા•બીજે•ઉતર•દેનારાંકે•તેકમો થાઇઉછે•તેમુજબ•ઉપર•ફકેલા•ફજીઆનાં• મુબાકેશામો•જમશેદજી•નાંનાંલાઇ•વશીઅત નાંમુ•ફરનાર•જણાંવિલેકે•તેકનાં•મોગનારા ઓ•તથા•કુફદારોએ•ઉતાવલેથી•પોતે•અથ વા•તેકોનાં•વકીલોએ•શ્રી•મુમબઇ•મધે•જુનાં શેઢરેટેરીવાલાં•ઘરમો•ઉપર•ફકેલી•કોરટનાં માશતર•ઉલીઅમ•ફેનવીક•જશકોએરની• કુજુરમો•તેકનાં•ઓરડા•મધે•પોતાનાં•દરએ ક•લેકણાં•તથા•દાવા•તથા•દરએક•કુટને• શાબેત•ફરવા—એ•ફરેઆથી•ચુકશેતો•તેણાં વો•ઉપર•ફકેલાં•કોર્ટમ•નાંમાંનાં•લાલથી• બાતેલ•થાશે—તા• ૧ લી•એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪ ✻

કેચ—ડબલીડુ—મારીશ

ફરીઆદી•ફરનારાઓનો•વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late MARY GOMM, wife of Conductor GEORGE GOMM, of the Pension Establishment, having been granted to the said Conductor GEORGE GOMM, all persons having any claim or demand against the Estate, are hereby requested to forward the same accompanied with sufficient Vouchers, to the said Administrator for adjustment, within one month from the date hereof. Any claims not preferred or made known within the period above stated, will not be afterwards attended to.

G. GOMM, *Conductor.*

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS—Will sell by public Auction, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at their Rooms, Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, a Brass Sextant by W. and S. Jones, Compass, Telescopes, Books, and other articles belonging to an Estate.

And to close different accounts—Lamps, Wall Shades, Foolscap and Letter paper, Lisbon Wine, a quantity of Long Cloth, Large size Bengal Table cloths, &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th April, 1834

STOLEN or Strayed—A small Black Dog, answering to the name of "*Carey.*" Whoever will bring the same to the COURIER OFFICE will receive a reward.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

FOR SALE—A Vertical Electrifying Machine, in perfect Order....price Rs. 300 Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR sale—An English built Tandem Cart, with Shifting Shafts, and Curricle Pole, and single and Curricle Harness. Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

N. B. If not sold by Wednesday, the 16th inst., the same will be put up by public auction.

FOR Sale,—A large sized full toned Organ, suitable for a Church. The same may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned and particulars as to price made known.

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO,

Nesbit Lane, 4th April, 1834.

NOTICE, on Monday, the 14th instant, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell at the Custom House Bunder head, by order of PETAMBER LALLDASS, Trustee of MANOCKCHUND HURRACKCHUND, the well known fast sailing Barque ASIA FELIX, with all her Masts, Yards, Stores, &c. as she now lies at her Moorings, opposite the Castle, where she may be inspected and a list of her stores seen.

A list of her stores also lies at the Rooms of Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., who will give every information respecting the ship.

The vessel has recently had a thorough repair in the Bombay Dock.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. 25 per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder within three days from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the vessel resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages, and make good all losses.

2nd. The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down, and all expenses of Company's Moorings or of any other description arising subsequent to that period, to be borne by the purchaser.

3rd. Full delivery of the vessel will be made, when the payment of the purchase money is made in full, and not before.

N. B. any legal documents that may be required, are to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

Neshit Lane, 5th April, 1834.

ખબર

શોમવારે•તારીખ ૧૪ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાં નીએ•બપોરનાં•મીશીઅર•ફરીથ•બમનજી• તથા•કુમપની•કોટમાંની•માંડવીનાં•ડંકા•ઉ પર•બકેર•લીલાંડુ•ફરીનેમાંણેકચંદ•કરકચં દનો•તરશટી•પીતાંમબર•લાલદાશનાં• કુટમથી•શારો•ચાલનરો•નાંમીચો•બારક• એશીઆ•ફેલીકશ•તે•ડોલો•તથા•પરબાંનો• તથા•શામાંન•તથા•એ•વગરે•શાઠે•વેચશે• ને•કાલમો•કીલાની•શાંમબે•શાકલ•શાઠે• બાંધેલોછે•તાંકાં•જોવા•દેશે•તથા•શામાંનની ટીપ•દેખરાવશે ✻

શામાંનની•બીજી•ટીપ•મીશીઅરશ•ફરીથ બમનજી•તથા•કુમપનીનાં•ઓરડામો•અથ વા•વખારમો•રાખેલીછે•તથા•તાંકાં•એ•વા કાંણ•વીશેની•શરવે•બીનાંથી•વાકેફ•કરશે✻

એ•બારકશ•કવડાય•શ્રી•મુમબઇની• ગેડીમાં•શારી•પખે•રપેર•કીધેલુછે ✻

વેચાંણની•બોલી

૧ લુએજે—લીલાંડુ•થાજ•રકા•પકી•કે તેજ•વખતથી•વાકાંણનો•એકમ•ખરીદદારને આધે•રેકેશે•તથા•શરકારી•શાંકલનો•અથવા બીજી•કાંઇ•રીતનો•ખરચ•લીલાંડુ•થાજ• રકા•પકી•થાશે•તે•ખરીદદારે•આપવો ✻

૩ જુએજે—વેચાંણનાં•નાંણાં•આપશે•તારે વાકાંણ•આખુ•કવાલે•કરશે•તે•અગાડુ•કર શે•નકી ✻

તાજેકલમ—એ•વાકાંણ•બાબત•કાંઇ• ધારાની•રીતનાં•કાગલ•પતર•બનાવવાં•અ થવા•લખાવા•પડેતો•તે•ખરીદદારે•પોતાનાં• ખરચથી•કરવાં ✻

નીશબીટલેન•તા• ૨૨ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૪

जाहोर खबर.

सोमवारी तारीख १४ वो चालत्या महिन्याचे रोजी दोनप्रहरी: मिशीयर्स फ्रीठ बमनजी व कुपिंनी, कोठा चे मांडविचे धक्यावर ज्याहीर लिलाव करून माणकचंद हारकचंदचा नरस्टी बणाम पीतांबर लालदासचे हुकूमाणे चा गले चाळणारे नामी बार्क बनाम एसी या फ्यालोक्स, उोले, परबाने सामान व या खेरीज जे कांही सामान असे ल ते संगाते विकतिल आणि ते तारू हाल्ली किल्या समोर साकलीशी बाधले आहे, ते तिकडे पाहावयास मिळेल व सामानाचो याद दाखवितील, व दुसरीं याद मीशायेरस फ्रीठ बंमनजी व कुंपनीचे खोळांत किंवा वखारीत ठेवली आहतं, तिकडें विचारेल्यास या तारू समधी सव बातमीकळविल.

तारू हाल्ली मुंबईचें गोदीत चागले मरमंत केले आहे.

वीकण्याचा करार.

१ लीलांडु जाहाल्या नंतर जितकें रूपायाने विकेल त्याप्रमाणे दर सेकडयास पंचविस टके अनामत खरीद दाराने द्यावें व बाकीचे रूपये विकरीचे दिवसापासून तीन दिवसांत द्यावें, याप्रमाणें द्यावयास चुकेल तर अनामत रूपये गुणेगारीत जातील, व तारू पहीले खरीददाराचें हिसोबि वीकले जाईल, तीं विकरीत कांही नफा जाहाला तर त्यावर पहीले खरीददाराचा कांही दावा चालनार नाहीं व खुट आलीतर भरून घेतली जाईल.

२ लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर त्याच वेलापासून तारूंचे जोखीम खरीददाराचे माथ्यावर राहील व नामदार सरकार कुंपेनीचे साखळ्याचे व दुसरें ईतर कांही रीतीचा खर्च लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर होईल तर ते खरीददाराणे द्यावें.

३ विकराचे सर्व रूपये देतील तें व्हां तारू स्वाधीन करतीळ तेफुढें करनार नाहीं.

ताजेकलम: हे तारू संमधी कांही धाचाचा रीतिप्रमाणे कागदपतर लिहावयास लागतील त्याचा खर्च खरीद दाराने आपले खर्चाने करावें.

निजबीठ आळी ता। ४ थो एप्रिल सन १८३४.

TO NATURALISTS.

BECK AND CO. beg to intimate that with a view of closing the account as early as possible, they are authorized to make considerable reductions in the prices of the stuffed Birds and Animals they lately advertized for sale, as being a very extensive, beautiful, and varied collection, highly meriting the attention of Naturalists, Commanders of Ships, and others proceeding to Europe.

Forbes Street, 5th. April, 1834.

SALE by Auction. BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 8th. instant, will dispose of by public ouctry, and for the most part without limit, the following goods, viz: A small Invoice of Fresh Sadlery, comprising Hunting, Racing, and Side Saddles, Head Stalls, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingles, Buggy and Riding Whips, &c. &c. Piece goods, consisting of fine and coarse Russia Duck, Fustian, Corderoy, Bed Ticken, Jamdannies, Cotton half hose, a few Casks of Berkley and Perkins' Pale Ale, Blankets, &c. 30 maunds of Cochin Wax Candles, Europe Salt Pork, and Herrings, in small kegs, plated Glass and Queen's Ware in great variety, 50 cases of French Claret, various articles of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few vehicles, saddle and draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 5th April, 1834.

W. MAINWARING'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL TUITION.

Situated in Rampart Row, it combines, in an eminent degree, every advantage of locality attainable on the Island of Bombay, proximity to the Established Churches, to Medical aid, and to the Esplanades, invaluable as a place of exercise, and accessible by a Sallyport just opposite the School door; joined to readiness of access at all times by the friends of pupils.

Attention to the health and cleanliness of his Scholars, vigilance over their religious principles, morals, habits, and manners, diligence in cultivating their minds, and personal superintendence of their sports and exercises are the principles on which Mr. M. has opened his Establishment, and to the performance of these professions he will devote his best energies. Experience has taught him the arduous nature of his duties, and he hopes that education and practice have given him qualifications for their efficient performance, affording good grounds for public confidence and support.

Terms may be learned, and references of the highest respectability obtained, by application to MR. MAINWARING.

SALE by Auction. On Thursday next, the 10th instant, YATES and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, the valuable property of J. FORBES, Esq. comprizing, Crimson silk damask Couches, Chintz ditto, 2 large Handsome Jackwood Cots complete, Tea-poys, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Work ditto, ditto with Marble Slab, large and small Dressing glasses, Screens, Jackwood Chairs, Sideboards, Pictures, Washing and Dressing tables, Sugar Jars with stands, Cambay Carpets, a handsome 8 light Chandelier, Punkahs, an 8 day clock, &c. &c. A variety of Plated ware, Glass ware, a Dinner and Breakfast sett, silver spoons, Muffineers, a handsome pair of Venison Dishes, Curry ditto, &c. &c. Knives and Forks, and a variety of useful articles. As the above will be sold without the least reserve, it will be a desirable opportunity to persons requiring such articles. There is also a small quantity of Beer, Brandy, Claret, Sherry, and Champaigne; a sett of Musical Glasses, and a great variety of valuable Books.

AT 1. P. M.,

A handsome Shigram, a Chesnut steady Buggy Horse, with any other Cattle or Carriages that my offer.

Also, 100 pieces of Europe handkerchiefs on account of those concerned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public Auction by YATES and Co., on Thursday next, the 10th day of April, instant, at 1 P. M.—Twelve Arab Horses, the property of SALLEH BEEN MOOMBARUCK, under Mortgage to SHEIK DAHE BEEN-OWEN. The above can be seen at Moolna Hatchim's Stables any day previous to the sale.—Dated this day 4th of April, 1834.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME Shigram, price Rupees 550
A ditto .....ditto.....425
Apply to YATES & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE following prime fresh stores just received:—Gloucester, Berkley, and Pine Cheese, Hams Green Pea, and Vegetable soup, Carrots, fresh Salmon, Salted do., Oysters, large and small, Soup and Boulli, Ox Tongues, Pickles, Apples and Pears, Lobsters, Shellfish, and a variety of prime fresh Stores Apply to YATES & CO. Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed—A Goldfinch, Green Linne and a Setter dog, also a Chesnut Buggy Horse, rupees 100; a Grey Saddle Colt, 150, and some very handsome Sandalwood boxes beautifully carved.—Apply to YATES & CO,

---

YATES & CO.

HAVE received for sale a very superior batch of Manilla Cheroots.—
Meadow street.

LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A hand ome Barouchette, a Phæton, and a Landaulette—English built.—Apply to YATES & CO.

PAINTINGS IN OIL.

A Collection of Oil Paintings is now on view, in the rooms formerly occupied as an office by Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. from 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, to 5 o'clock in the Afternoon. Prices are affixed to each painting, and being made as low as possible, payment in Cash is expected from such as are desirous to purchase.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

A CARD.—D. STECOMBE, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Saddle and Harness business in all its branches, in No. 1, Tamarind lane, where all orders given him will be duly attended to.

N. B. Also Saddles, Harness, and Whips, repaired on moderate terms.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.
Courier Office, 5th April, 1834.

A CARD.

RUTTONJEE HOMJEE—No. 9, Forbes Street, begs to inform the public in general that he has just received by the last French Ship several kinds of Children's Toys, as also some Froctanan Wine, of the best description, in one dozen boxes, &c. &c.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,
Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8
Forbes Street, 5th April, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in Bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each.... 20
Do. do. from WALKER and CO... 16
Old Port....do.....each..... 16
Superior old Madeira from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in Butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do.....do.....in hhd..... 250
Sercial in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam, *ex Euphrates,* in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 5th April, 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry, at	Rs.	20	per dozen.
Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,		18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,		9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 5th April, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, Rupees 650.

All received direct from the Makers.

TO be Sold—The property of G. LETTSOM ELLIOTT, Esq., a Mail Phæton, with Shifting Seats, built by Messrs. Adams, and Hooper, (has been two years in use,) with a pair of Persian Horses, perfectly quiet, 14 3 high. A complete set of double Brass mounted Harness, nearly new.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

FOR sale at the Godowns of KITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. Rankine's Sherry, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	"	14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	"	20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

A FEW hhds. of Sherry just imported per "*Euphrates,*" from Messrs. DUFF and LEIGH, of London, are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 375, each—Cash.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

GRUAUD LA ROSE. 1st QUALITY.

HORMUSJEE ARDESEER AND CO. have purchased from Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. their Stock of this very superior and richly flavoured Claret, imported direct from the Proprietors, and for sale at the very reduced and moderate price of 20 Rs. per case of one dozen, at their Godown, in the House lately vacated by Messrs. Shotton and Co., Apollo street.

Messrs. H. A. and Co. have also a supply of the following Wines and Liquors, all of the very best quality, and most moderately priced:—

Pale Sherry....	Charles Bell.
Ditto... ,,....,,.....	Hoply and Lingham.
Ditto....,,....,,.,....	Cockburn and Co.
Brown ditto..,,.....	Hoply and Lingham.
Port Wine....,,.....	Chas. Bell.
Pale Ale.....,,.....	Hodgson and Co.
Superior Holland Geneva, Highland Whiskey, West India Rum Shrub, Old Cognac Brandy, Old Tom in Jars.	From Christopher and Co. Bottled in London.

Besides numerous articles among which is some handsome Plated Ware, &c, &c.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

RUNSORDASS RUNGEELADASS, of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, does hereby make known to all persons, that a large claim exists against the Estate and Property, of Sett WITTULDASS KESSOWDASS, HURJEEVUNDASS KESSOWDASS, POOTLEBOYE, the Widow of HURJEEVUNDASS KESSOWDASS, and NARRONDASS HEERJEE, Mody, deceased, and the Survivor NAGURDASS HEERJEE, Mody, being a joint family, and therefore if any person or persons, purchase the Property aforesaid from the Heirs, Executors or Administrators of the abovementioned Deceased, or the Survivor, NAGUR HEERJEE, Mody, or his Trustees; he, she, or they, will do so at their own peril and risk, as due notices were served to the Trustees of NAGURDASS HEERJEE, Mody, on the 23d September 1833, thro' an Attorney at Law.—Dated 4th April, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

રૅનરોરદાસ રંગીદાદાસ શ્રી ચુમળજનો ફીનકુ રેફેવાસી શારવે લોકોને ખબર એજે મરનારાઓ રોઠ વીકલદાસ ફેરાવદાસ તથા ફરજીવનદાસ ફેરાવદાસ તથા પુતલીબાઇ તે ફરજીવનદાસ ફેરાવદાસની વીકવા તથા નારણદાસ ફીરજી મોદી તથા જીવતો નાગારદાસ ફીરજી મોદી એ શારવે એક ફુટમળનાંકે તેણેની મીલકત કુપર મારો મોટો દાવો અથવા માંગણુકે વાશતે શારવે લોક અથવા લોકો જેકોઇ એ કુપર ફરેલા લોકોની મીલકતો ફરએક ફાંઇ એ જ કુપર ફરેલા મરનારનાં ફરએક વકીલ અથવા વારશદાદાસ પાશેથી તથા એખલા નાગારદાસ ફીરજી મોદીની પાશેથી અથવા તેનાં તરશતીઓ પાશેથી વેચાતી લેશે અથવા ફરએક ફોઇ બીજી રીતની કબુલાત ફરશે તેણે પોતે પોતાનાં જેખમમાં રેણેશે એ વીશે નાગારદાસ ફીરજી મોદીનાં તરશતીઓ કુપર તારીખ ૨૩ મી શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૩ ને દીને વકીલને તાંણાની નોટીશ લખાવેલીછે

તારીખ ૪ થી એપરેલ ૧૮૩૪

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church.

Ditto, ditto, in rear of the above, lately the property of Mr. JERVIS. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 5th. April, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

One ditto, at Colaba.

One ditto, at Mazagon, recently vacated by Major Stevenson.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

TO be let at Poona during the Monsoon—A commodious Bungalow, situated without the limits of the Cantonment. Application to be made to JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE.

Poona, 3d April, 1834.

TO LET—That commodious house in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Captain HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen and Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow, at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

TO be let—The cool and desirable House in Rampart Row, lately vacated by Mr. GREY, of whom terms may be learned on application.

Ash Lane, 5th April, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

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FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR LONDON, CALLING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE, IF REQUIRED,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, will sail 1st. May, carries a Surgeon. For plans of cabins and passage, apply to Captain BUCKHAM at the office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY.

THE new First Class Coppered Ship, WILLIAM RODGERS, 500 Tons, will proceed direct to China with every dispatch. This fine ship sails very fast, and is a most desirable opportunity. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1834.

FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE SHIP CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THOMAS WILLS; to sail on or before the 20th inst. Apply to Messrs. HORMAJEE BHICAJEE AND CO.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1834.

No. 151.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed under date the 20th instant, in the general department, to appoint lieutenant J. Skirrow, of the engineers, 2nd assistant to the mint engineer, and to place lieutenant G. B. Munbee of the same corps, under the orders of captain Grant, in Cutch.

No. 152.—The following general order published by the Honorable the vice President in Council at Fort William, dated the 27th February last, is republished, and declared to be equally applicable at this presidency:—

No. 67 of 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 27th February, 1834.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paras. 11 to 14) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the military department, No. 92, dated the 9th October 1833, be published in general orders:

"*Letter dated 22d. January* 1833. (*No.* 13.)

1 to 9 State, that, from the nature of the orders received from time to time, some doubt exists as to the scale of Pensions which the Court are disposed to recognize as claimable from lord Clive's fund by chaplains retiring from ill health before the full period of the service, and by the widow's of chaplains, and request to be furnished with fresh and explicit instructions on the subject.

Para. 11. Chaplains who have not served 7 years in India, are admissible to the benefit of lord Clive's fund in the rank of captain. After completing a service of 7 years, their retiring allowances are provided for, independently of lord Clive's fund, by the regulations conveyed to you in our ecclesiastical letter of 22nd November 1826.

12. As by the regulations announced in that letter, chaplains may retire on the full pay of lieutenant colonel after 18 years' service, (including 3 years for a furlough) we have considered the widows of those who die in the service after completing that period, to be eligi-

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ble to the benefits of lord Clive's fund, in the rank of lieutenant colonel.

13. The widows of chaplains who have completed 7 years' actual service in India, are admissible in the rank of major, and these of chaplains of less service, in the rank of captain, being the ranks, the pay of which is receivable by those classes of chaplains respectively, when on furlough.

14. You will communicate a copy of these paragraphs to the governments of Madras and Bombay."

J. STUART, *Depy. Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.*

No. 153.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts from letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, be published in general orders:—

Letter dated 7th August 1833, (No. 54.)

The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country, for the further periods stated against their respective names:—

Captain George J. Mant,.....six months.
Lieutenant John Holmes,.....six months.

Letter dated 21st August 1833, (No. 58.)

We have permitted assistant surgeon C. P. Livingstone, late of your establishment, to resign the Company's service. His resignation takes effect from the 27th June 1833.

Letter dated 28th August, 1833, (No. 60.)

1. We have permitted assistant surgeon Lawrence, to return to his duty on your establishment, by the ship "Lady Nugent."

2. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain six months longer in this country:—

Major Justinian Nutt, and Captain James Liddell.

Letter dated 4th September 1833, (No. 62)

The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country, for the further periods stated against their respective names:—

Lieut. col. D. Wilson.....twelve months.
Lieut. col. R. W. Flemming.....six months.
Ensign.....W. G. McHaffie.....twelve months.

Letter dated 11th September 1833, (No. 63.)

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment:—

Captain Hugh Grant, and Lieutenant J. Grant.

9. We have permitted lieutenant colonel R. Barnewall, of your establishment, to remain in this country for another year.

3. It appearing by your army list for 1833, that assistant surgeon Thomas Armstrong, of your establishment, who proceeded on furlough to Valparaiso, is noted as still absent, though he should have been back by February 1832, we direct that in the event of his not having returned, his name be removed from your army list from the 29th July 1831, being two years from the date of his arrival in this country.

No. 154.—Surgeon R. H. Kennedy, staff surgeon and deputy medical store-keeper at Belgaum, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 155.—Assistant surgeon John Doig, of the horse brigade, is appointed to act as staff surgeon and deputy medical store-keeper at Belgaum, during the absence of surgeon Kennedy, at the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1834.

No. 156.—Senior unposted ensign H. [illegible] Rose, will take rank from the 9th March 1834 and is posted to the 19th regiment native infantry, *vice* Erskine deceased.

No. 157.—The following appointment is made:—

21st regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant S. J. Stevens, to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language.—Date of appointment, 18th Feb. 1834.

Bombay Castle, 29th March, 1834.

No. 158.—The leave granted to captain Jervis, inspecting engineer of the Deccan, in general order No. 128 of the 7th instant, is extended to the end of this month.

Bombay Castle, 31st March, 1834.

No. 159.—The following promotions are made:—

15th regiment native infantry.

Ensign A. H. O. Mathews, to be lieutenant, *vice* Ball resigned.—Date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Senior unposted ensign George Robert Remington, to take rank from the 9th March 1834, and posted to the 15th regiment native infantry, *vice* Mathews promoted.

No. 160.—Surgeon W. V. Purnell, 3rd regiment light cavalry, is appointed garrison surgeon at Surat, *vice* Orton appointed superintending surgeon.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the judge and session judge of Ahmednugur leave of absence for two months to proceed to the presidency and Mahabuleshwur under the provisions of sections XIV and II of the absentee regulations, and to appoint Mr. H. H. Glass to act for Mr. Kentish during his absence.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st April, 1834.

Mr. E. C. Morgan, having arrived at the presidency, from the leave granted him on the 28th of July 1832, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow him to resume charge of the duties of his situation as Honorable Company's Solicitor, from the beginning of this month.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st April, 1834.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, sub-collector of Broach is allowed an extension for six months, of the leave of absence, on sick certificate, granted to him on 7th February 1833.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1834.

Mr. P. Bacon, 2nd assistant to the principal collector of Poona, has been allowed to proceed to Bombay, on sick certificate.

M. W. J. Hunter first assistant to the collector at Rutnageeree, is allowed to proceed to Malcolm Peit, with leave of absence for two months, on sick certificate.

Mr. H. Hebbert, assistant to the collector of Ahmednugger, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant, to proceed to Bombay, to prepare himself for examination in the Mahratta language.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINACE-MINT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1834.

In conformity with instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, S. Fraser, esq. to be assay master.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend R. Y. Keys, A. M. chaplain at Dapoolie and Severndroog, to visit Rutnagherry once in two months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st April, 1834.

Sir Charles Malcolm, R. N. having arrived at the presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct him to resume charge of his situation as superintendent of the Indian navy.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court reopened yesterday, and the Grand Jury, having found a true bill against the persons connected with the late robbery of the Native Banker's house in the Fort, were discharged. Previous to their separation, the Chief Justice took occasion to allude to two subjects, on which their foreman had addressed the Bench. The Clerk of the Crown had received a letter from the Secretary to Government stating, for the information of the Court, that proper measures had been taken for excluding all beggars from the Fort [*and yet we saw several there on Sunday last, particularly a man without legs*] and that so far the nuisance was removed; but adverting to the case of these poor people themselves, His Lordship pointed out the necessity of some provision being made for their maintenance, by contributions placed under the control of a society who could regulate and direct their application. This evidently alluded to the object of the public meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall, which has been every way satisfactory in its results. The second point touched on was a memorial from the Cotton Merchants, praying that Tents might not be allowed to be pitched so close to the Cotton bales, as the danger of fire arising from their present vicinity was very great. The Chief Justice stated that, on enquiry, both the allocation of ground for the Cotton bales, and the terms formerly entered into with the Chief Magistrate for their protection, were found to be matters entirely of private contract; and therefore could not be interfered with by the Court. The ground was given for Cotton, as it was given for Tents—and the protection hitherto given by the Chief Magistrate, and specially paid for, was effected by a separate body of men maintained by that Officer from his private funds. In future the Chief Magistrate would not have this dangerous admixture of private and public rights to look after his duties being henceforward of a judicial and administrative nature only.

The trial of BARTHOLOMEW BURGARY, for being concerned in the late dreadful mutiny on board the *Anne*, off Lintin, came on yesterday, and lasted the whole day.—At nine o'clock, the Jury brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.—We took notices of the evidence and had them put in type; but as they reached several columns, and are but tiresome repetitions of the story, which is already known from Capt. Allen's letter, we shall not inflict them on our readers. There was hardly any thing to criminate the Prisoner; and it struck us as remarkable that the fact in Capt. Allen's published statement, which bore strongest against the Seacunny, namely—that he (the Seacunny) warned the Gunner to beware of the Captain, for he was armed—was altogether omitted in his oral evidence yesterday.—*Bombay Gazette, April 2.*

COTTON FARM.

We regret our inability to give all the information required by our correspondent Churka. We are not aware that it forms any part of the duty of the Superintendent of the experimental Cotton Farms near Broach, to search out, and bring to punishment, those cotton growers, or dealers, who resort to the practices alluded to by our correspondent, whereby that staple is injured so as almost to render it unfit for the English market, and the merchant is defrauded. The Superintendent's duties are limited to the Farms, the object of establishing which was, we believe, to ascertain whether the soil and climate were friendly to the growth of the better sorts of cotton, and in case they were found congenial, to aid in introducing the cultivation of the superior kinds by the Ryots generally; and to lead them to adopt a better system of picking the kupas from the plants, and of separating it from the seed—processes which are commonly performed with so little care, and such rude instruments, that the cotton when brought to market, instead of being in a clean state, is found to contain numberless small particles of dried leaves, crushed seeds, &c. from which it is both difficult and expensive to clear it, but from which it must be freed ere it can be fit for the British manufacturer's use. Hence the preference given by the latter to the American and Egyptian cottons, which is imported free from such impurities. All those objects, we are informed, have been promoted in a considerable degree by the operations carried on in the Farms. From all we can learn, the Superintendent's duties are quite sufficient, if properly attended to, as we believe they have been, to give him full employment. The nefarious practices of the cotton growers, and dealers, have not, however been overlooked; for, when it was brought to the notice of Government that they frequently exposed the kupas to the dews, even wetting it sometimes, to make it heavier, and were in the habit of putting gravel and stones into the bales to add to their weight, a Regulation (No. III of 1829) was passed to check such frauds, which were thereby rendered penal; and we doubt not that the magisterial and judicial authorities, whose duty it is, enforce that enactment, by punishing parties convicted of these practices. But neither the Magistrates, nor the Judges, can put an end to the evil, as long as the Merchants and their Agents, instead of aiding to check it, are influenced by the short-sighted policy, which leads them to purchase from the dealer whose dishonesty enables him to offer his impure cotton at a cheaper rate, and to reject the clean article of the honest and careful cultivator, because it is comparatively (though not in reality) a little dearer. The former gains by his frauds, while the latter finds that good principles are attended with a sacrifice of profits. Besides, even when the former is detected, he is too frequently allowed to escape with impunity, because to prosecute him to conviction would be attended with a little trouble or inconvenience. While this is the case, it is not surprizing that the frauds do not cease; but it is surprizing that the complaints we hear should be made by the very men who have a remedy for the evil in their own hands, but whose cupidity or indolence is the principal, if not the sole, cause of its continuance.

DESTITUTE POOR.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday last, according to notice, for the purpose of arranging a plan for the support of the destitute poor of Bombay, and the suppression of the system of mendicity which has congregated the crowds of beggars which infest the streets. Most of the leading members of the Native community were present, and cordially joined the European gentlemen who attended in establishing a society to carry into effect the objects of the Meeting. It was resolved on this occasion to extend the operations of the District Benevolent Society, so as to embrace all classes of the necessitous poor, without reference to country, religion, or caste. The really destitute, aged, and infirm poor are to be relieved by this Society, but not those who may be able to maintain themselves by honest industry, or have other means of support. It was also resolved that a Dhurmsalla be provided, where the public charity shall be distributed to such as give up begging, according to the Rules of the Society; and where all paupers admitted to permanent relief may be employed in some easy work according to their ability, unless exempted by the Committee, which is to be composed of a number of European and Native Gentlemen, and which is to decide on all applications for relief. As soon as the Committee shall have made effectual arrangements for the support of the poor, public notice thereof will be given by them, after which it is expected that the Members of the Society, and all persons friendly to its objects, will themselves withhold, and by their influence endeavour to persuade others to withhold, all aid from common beggars asking alms in the streets, and send them, or direct them, to the Dhurmsalla for relief. It is, however, neither required, nor expected, of Hindoos, or others, who may consider it incumbent on them to distribute alms amongst Brahmins or others, on certain occasions, to refrain from doing so, or acting in any way in opposition to their views of religious duty;—all that is desired is, that they should not countenance those who go about begging in the streets, or such as go about with petitions, but direct them to the Dhurmsalla, where, if they are found to be deserving objects they will be relieved. Donations to the amount of seven or eight thousand [illegible] by the native gentlemen present,) and several very handsome annual subscriptions, were made at the meeting, towards the object in view; and we hope and trust the public in general, both European and Native, will bestow on so benevolent and charitable an Institution the aid and support it deserves.—*Durpun.*

SEPOY'S FURLOUGHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—The Gazette lately contained a letter from its correspondent "Red Coat" who suggests that it would be for the good of the service were Sepoys who obtain a furlough subjected to a deduction of two rupees per mensem, and who seems to think such a measure justifiable because when a European officer goes on furlough he suffers a deduction in his allowances.

As an officer who has long worn a Red Coat, and always with Sepoys, I feel it my duty to do away, as far as I can, with any impression such a proposition may have made, because it is unjust to the poor red coat in the first place, and still more so in the second, because it would establish an analogy between two classes in such cases quite distinct, and sanction the monstrous doctrine, that because one man suffers, another should be made to suffer also. These are cutting times, and it is a great thing to have an opinion borne out by "the custom in Bengal," but were we even to admit that the Bengal Army was the best model for us to copy, we all know that Hindustan and the Concan produce men of different qualities and longings; that the Armies were raised and progressed under different conditions, hopes and indulgences; and that consequently excellent as the customs of Bengal may be there, it would be the excess of injustice to deprive either Army of it own peculiar advantages.

A Bombay Sepoy obtains a furlough in his turn, and on his full pay, a boon conferred on him by a Government that know the value of his fidelity and attachment, and have to secure them. That boon has been continued, under all circumstances up to the present time, so that it has become a condition of the service, and the wisdom of Government has its reward.

India has been gained and preserved to us, not by encroaching as far as we dared upon the natives, but by the justice, moderation and firmness of our rule; by the care we have taken, and do take, to treat the religion, the prejudices, and weaknesses of one Native Army with tenderness and consideration, and by granting in anticipation all their reasonable indulgencies, so that little or nothing is left to ask for, and nothing to exact.

The Sepoys are aware of all this and under such a system they are mild, enduring, tractable and obedient to any extent, but should the evil hour come when Government, forgetful of its sacred obligations, shall encroach on what is just, the fair picture may be defaced and the face of things totally changed.

I remain, &c.

Poona, 30th March, 1834. AN OFFICER.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Columbia.....	7th April....	Liverpool...	Cape.
Euphrates.....	1st May.. .	London ...	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	133	134
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	108	111
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106½	107
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 9	1 10
Spanish dollars per 100.....	223	
Sovereigns each..	11	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—5TH. APRIL 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	8 23	8 48
Sunday	9 09	9 30
Monday....	9 49	10 09
Tuesday....	10 44	11 15
Wednesday.....	11 33	11 5
Thursday.....	11 56	0 02
Friday.....	0 19	0 37

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. Lang, Adjt. 22d Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.

Capt. R. M. Humfreys, 2d M. N. I., from Nagpore.

Brigadier Genl. Kennett, Staff, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. Samuel Payne, from the Neilgherries.

Lieut. Hobson, Eur. Regt., from Poonah.

Lieut. and Adjt. Hollingsworth, H. M. 20 Regt., from Belgaum.

Ensign Willoughby, Eur. Regt. from Poonah.

Lieut. J. Willoughby, 25th Regt. N. I., from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Hobson, Eur. Regt., to Poona.

Lieut. and Adjt. Knipe, 17th Regt. N. I., to do.

Lieut. K. Bell, Artillery, to the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

Lieut. and Adjt. W. Lang, 22d Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On the 2d instant, Alexander, the infant son of W. C. Bruce, Esq., aged seven days.

On the 1st instant, the infant son of Mr. G. Caswell, aged 17 months

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 1st. Portuguese Ship Cæsar, Joaquim dos Ramos, Master, from Lisbon 20th December, 1832. Rio 20th August, 1833, Mosambique 8th December, 1833, and Goa 24th March 1834.

Do. 2d. Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. de Silva, Master, from Macao 6th December, 1833.

Do. 3d. Ship Pascoa, W. Morgan, Master, from Madras 27th February.

Passenger.—Lieut. Willoughby.

Do. 3d. Ship Futtay Salam, Joseph Keys, Master, from Calcutta 22d February 1834. Touched at Allepie.

DEPARTURE.

April 2d. Ship Caledonia, J. R. Strayan, Master, to Liverpool.

His MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—Imogene and Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS,.....William Rodgers, Eliza Stewart, and Euphrates.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family,, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prince, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Mauckbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix, and Pascoa,

FRENCH.—Mexicain.

DUTCH.—La Esperance.

BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.

PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paula, Setta de Marco, Cæsar, and Cassadore,

H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.

ARAB.—Fattel Kurrim,

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 5 APRIL, 1834.

We continue to make further extracts from the late papers received overland, though they are sadly deficient of news.

It is stated in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of the 18th ult. that despatches respecting the Legislative Council, the Law Commission, and the new Presidency, were to be sent out to this country in a Man of War which was to leave in November. This vessel however does not appear, by the shipping lists before us, to have sailed before the 23d of that month; nor is any ship mentioned as fitting out for this country in the published reports from the Admiralty. The probability therefore seems to be that some further delay has taken place in completing the new arrangements. The late resignations at the India House may perhaps account for it.

The Governor General's late minute on promotion in the revenue and judicial branches of the Bengal civil service has led to a good deal of discussion in the Calcutta papers.—Almost all parties appear to regard the plan which his Lordship has adopted as full of difficulties; but the most opposite opinions are entertained regarding its expediency. It has been asserted by some that the half yearly reports which it renders necessary, of conduct and fitness for office, will introduce a system of *espionage* repulsive both to those who must carry it on, and to the parties against whom it is employed; that the reports will never be drawn up with the fidelity necessary to render them a guide for promotion; and that even were they to be so drawn up, they would be useless; it being already the duty of superiors to report the misconduct of subordinates. Among all the objections however which have been urged against the new measure, we see no mention made of the facilities for jobbing which it is calculated to afford. At present these are great enough in this country in all conscience; as individuals notoriously unfit for any, the humblest official employment, have been repeatedly raised and maintained in important and responsible stations. But still the rule of promotion by seniority has prevailed in a majority of cases, and is not easy to violate it with impunity. Let this simple principle however be done away with, and what security will there be that merit, even supposing the half yearly reports to be correct tests of its existence, will be rewarded in preference to every other consideration?—In the Army the multiplicity of pledges which have been given regarding military appointments have been constantly disregarded all over India; and it is notorious that they serve more as screens for favorites than as protections against them—weapons in short, which may be used in case of emergency to resist an application for preferment, and laid aside again when it is desirable to carry a particular point. Have not officers for instance been repeatedly refused a step for the want of sufficient rank, and others [illegible] precisely the same circumstances; or, on the other hand, forced to resign on account of promotion, while some skilful expedient has been hit upon to avoid the objection when it affects individuals more favored. And with such facts before us is it possible to suppose that the civil service will escape from similar acts of partiality when the means are afforded? Lord Bentinck it is true may feel somewhat fettered by the rule of promotion by seniority in forwarding his plans of improvement, and may, and very probably will adhere strictly to the new principle which he has laid down. But what chance is there of this being the case with his successors, or at least with all of them?—Individuals may unfortunately be appointed to Governments in this country, less scrupulous in their views with regard to the employment of power, and under greater temptations for the exercise of partiality than his Lordship; in which case their patronage may be exerted in a way that could now be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

That the present system of appointment to office in India has its defects, we believe is too obvious to admit of a doubt. But it may be questioned exceedingly whether in a Government constituted as that of this country is, and unavoidably must be, it is possible to adopt one less objectionable. The greatest fault which the system possesses undoubtedly is weakening the stimulus of exertion by confining

competition to a few. To get rid of this, we observe, among other plans which have been proposed, one in the *India Gazette* for doing away with the exclusiveness of the public service, as the cause of the evil; and a good deal of stress is laid by the writer on the absurdity of attempting to correct by indirect measures what may be so thoroughly done in another and simpler way. But let us suppose this course once adopted, and the whole patronage of the country in the hands of the local authorities. This no doubt would occasion a vast deal of emulation of one kind or another. But the evils of such a state of things would be much greater than those which are now felt. For if Indian patronage, confined as it is, to a particular class, be capable of abuse, it would be ten times more so were no checks placed upon its exercise.—Most plans of the same kind we suspect will be found liable to equal or greater objections; the present system appears, in fact to be less liable to them than any other; and admitting of very considerable rewards being conferred on merit, notwithstanding seniority, it possesses advantages in other respects which the one about to be substituted, it is to be feared can never afford.

MADRAS.

A private communication of the 4th, from that place, gives us the following intelligence.

"Orders were yesterday issued to the Troops to hold themselves in readiness for Coorg; and a very *respectable* Force, consisting of 400 picked men of H. M. 39th Regt,—*one* Company of European Foot Artillery—300 Sappers, and 3 Corps, the 4th, 35th and 48th, of Native Infantry, will march from this station."

Since the foregoing we have received positive information from an authentic source that War was declared against Coorg on the 6th instant; and Troops to the number of 6,000 men, (including H. M. 39th, 48, and 55th Regts.) ordered to take the field. Colonels Waugh, Mills and Steuart, are to command Brigades—Seton the Artillery—and the whole force is to be under the command of Colonel Lindesay, C. B.

We hear also that the 27th was to have marched this morning for Bangalore, and that the Rifle Company of the 5th N. I. is also ordered to the same destination.

The Right Wing of H. M. 57th moved out of Fort St. George on Saturday morning on its march to Bangalore.—*Male Asylum Herald, March* 20.

Accounts from Kamptee report the arrival of Mr. Swing at the station. A very destructive fire had taken place in the lines of the 3d Regiment L. C. on the evening of the 11th instant. Three large stacks of forage (it is believed intentionally set fire to, with a view of enhancing the market value of the article) were consumed: and, the wind setting unfortunately directly towards the Barracks, those of the Right Wing were also burnt down; for the primary care having of course been to remove the Arms and Saddlery, the flames in the interim gained too powerful a hold of the Thatch to be got under. Nothing we learn could exceed the exemplary conduct of the men, through whose strenuous exertions the other Barrack and the Sick Stables were saved. Only one or two trifling accidents happened, occasioned by men falling from the roof.

Puckah Barracks have we are told been *talked of* for five years past. The present accident shews that it might have been wiser economy to have built them at once——at all events rather than, as a temporary expedient, to lay out, as was done last year at Kamptee, *four thousand Rupees* in patching up the old ones, when we understand *four hundred* could have made them weather tight for three years to come, and equally serviceable as places of arms! This smells a job.—*Herald, March* 24.

CALCUTTA.

The dispatches respecting the Legislative Council, Law Commission, the new Residency, are, we understand, coming out in a man of war, which was to sail in November, but will probably, as is generally the case, touch at the Mauritius, the Cape, Ceylon, and thus be delayed for some time. —*Ben. Hur. March* 17.

THE LATE REGULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I cannot help thinking that a great deal of uncalled for praise has been expended, in two late editorials of yours on the principle laid down in a late Government order: now what is this much lauded principle, is it not, that "the G. G. is "pleased to determine that no officer will be appointed to succeed to my vacancy unless qualified." Was there or will there ever be a government professing to do otherwise, whatever their practise may be?

So much for the principle, and now for the means by which government propose to carry it into execution. "It is enacted with the view to afford "government, the necessary information regarding the official character and merits of officers, "that every superior civil officer shall report publicly, and half yearly on the qualifications and "conduct of his subordinates." I suppose it has always been the duty of the superior authority to report on the misconduct of his subordinates. So the only novelty is that *good* conduct is to be reported. To this, I see no particular objection, but I do to the manner in which these reports are to be drawn up, for they are "to present a statement "of general qualification for the public service with "distinct reference to *temper*, *discretion*, *patience*, "habits of application, knowledge of languages, "disposition and behaviour towards the people "high and low." From this I understand that the superior authority is not to limit his reports to his observation of the public, and recorded acts of his subordinates (to which there can be no objection), but is to carry his scrutiny of their conduct into private life. The result of such reporting will be that no subordinate will give his superior an opportunity of reporting unfavourable a second time. This combined with the very natural repugnance, that every gentleman must have to act the part of a spy will render such reports either laudatory and useless, or spiteful, false and injurious.

I think, I have shown, that there is little novelty in the principle, and that the means are not likely to answer the end proposed. The publishing such ostentatious professions of virtuous intentions would be harmless were it not that the credit derived by the Government is entirely at the expense of the Civil Service, what will the public think of a service that requires such minute and elaborate scrutiny, verily that they are a set of idle, good for nothing vagabonds? Government were not justified in putting forth such a production unless they could conscientiously assert that they had availed themselves of all the means in their power for punishing delinquents and found them wanting. Have they done this? Far from it! Let us judge them by their *works* and not by their vain *professions!* Is it not notorious that the present Government have promoted individuals not merely inefficient but who have "registered their own [illegible]ncy," is it not notorious that with them originated the present system of personal allowances, you perhaps do not understand? I will enlighten your ignorance! When a civilian happens to be so intensely stupid, that to promote him would be troublesome or dangerous, the Government keep him in a subordinate situation to the salary of which a personal allowance is added in order that he may not be worse off than his contemporaries who have been promoted. This ingenious device for rewarding stupidity is only to be equalled by a Government minute, that you Mr. Editor ought to publish with the one under discussion to prevent the disappointment the latter may occasion. In it Government deprive themselves of the power of rewarding merit by enacting that the salaries of civilians are to be regulated by length of residence in this country. Any unfortunate junior that may be promoted from his merit will find an increase of toil and responsibility, but none of salary. Plague take such vain professions! They are only to be equalled by the humanity and philanthrophy of the concoctors of the late Regulation, who averse to give bodily pain to a *Thug*, care little about the sufferings of an unfortunate cadet occasioned by cutting his batta. I cannot help thinking on the occasions of *Sterne* who preferred lamenting over a dead jackass to relieving as starving mother!

Your's ×.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I should not have buckled on my armour to defend the Governor General's Minute, and the plan which it developes, against your correspondent ×, if he had not wound up his letter by throwing dust, whether in iguorance or from pure love of mischief, I cannot say, into the eyes of the junior members of the Civil Service, to whom that Minute is peculiarly interesting, by asserting that a rule exists by which "Government deprive themselves of the power of rewar "ding merit by enacting that the salaries of Civilians are to be regulated by length of resi- "dence in this country." It follows therefore, as × proceeds to state, that "any unfortunate ju- "nior that may be promoted from his merit will find "an encrease of toil and responsibility, but none of "salary. Plague take such vain professions!" "The mule was a good mule," says the Spanish proverb, "but he is dead." Your correspondeat's sarcastic denunciation of the Governor General's "vain professions" would have been both pertinent and trenchant, if the plan of promotion recently announced did really co-exist with the rule to which he alludes. But as the case actually stands, he has found a mare's nest of such magnitude that, under judicious management, it might be substituted for the Company's stud. The produce, however, of such a generation, would not, I fear, prove very "*honest*," in the language of the turf. For the fact is, that the famous "weight for age" resolution, as it has been facetiously called, [by far the most rotten in principle and mischievous in practice, to the extent of its influence, of all the Right Hon'ble Holt's "schemes," and which ought to have entitled, "a regulation "for the better suppression all emulation, and for "the reduction of official talent and usefulness to "the minimum standard,"] is happily defunct, having expired on the 30th of April, 1833, or nearly year ago. So that your correspondent ×, is exactly ten months and fourteen days behind hand in information. He should close up with current facts before he sets up as a public instructor; and should also allow himself a little breathing time for reflection before he again betakes himself to the benevolent and public spirited task of misrepresenting a Minute so plain that he who runs may read and understand it and—which is a still *smaller* vocation, of discouraging the honorable aspirations of the younger members of the Civil Service—to carve out distinction and fortune by their own exertions in the course now thrown more open to them, which cannot but lead, at the same time, to the improvement of the administration of justice and of the revenue system, and the condition of the people. For those on behalf of whom the Civil Service work *must* be benefitted by any improvement of the instruments by whom that work is done.

I am afraid that × is a young man, and I am heartily sorry for it: for one who is addicted in youth to cavil and objection—hunting; who suspects, as it were instinctively, the professions of public men, who like Lord William, have not yet been discovered to be hear-less hypocrites; and who is evidently so incapable of conceiving it possible that a statesman, in the evening of a life of unblemished integrity, should really mean what he says, and have no selfish dishonest motives for acts avowedly intended for the public benefit; such a mind, I say, is not likely to grow out of its croookedness. His letter, I fear, exhibits symptoms of a chronic disease.

× says, that he supposes, that "it has always "been the duty of the inferior authority, to report "on the misconduct of his subordinates." But unfortunately, it has never hitherto been an *imperative and unavoidable* duty, and the consequence has been that, in countless instances, the public service and the people have been sacrificed to false delicacy and an erroneous *esprit de corps*. I could cite, if necessary, numerous cases in which habitual neglect, sottishness, and even positive imbecility have been allowed an impunity of years. Under the new system, carried into effect with common honesty of purpose, these evils will be nipped in their bud; and doubtless many individuals, whom irresponsibility would have ruined, will be saved from such a consummation by wholesome severity at the out set of the course of vice and folly, or even by the apprehension of it. It is childishness to talk about "espionage." No individual, still more no body of men, ought to be emancipated from proper surveillance and control. No honest man, who knows himself, would desire such emancipation. Gentlemen will not be required to act the part of spies; but the Government will very properly *demand* from those whom it considers worthy to superintend and control the subordinate agents of administration, a candid and faithful declaration, influenced neither by fear nor affection, in what manner the functions, which Civil Officers are so handsomely paid for exercising, are actually performed. Those who talk about "natural repugnance" and "espionage," should take a furlough for three years to get rid of their morbid Anglo-Indian thin skinnedness, and to see how public men are watched and their actions examined and commented on in England. They should remember, too, (what so many here seem to forget,) that the sole business of the Government of British India is not to maintain the privileges and emoluments of the Civil Service; but to provide that *the people*, the tax-paying, salary-giving people, receive from their servants the highest possible equivalent for those allowances, which the ablest, the most energetic amongst us *cannot do more than earn*. The Government do not even insinuate by the introduction of the new system, that the Civil Service are "a set of idle good-for-nothing vagabonds." They merely assert that they require supervision, like all other men entrusted with power; and that those who preside over us, recognise emulation as one of the strongest principles of human exertion, desire to excite it by rewarding the most deserving, and seek for information to direct their distribution of prizes. I, for one, believe our present rulers to be honest men, and give them credit for that uprightness of intention and earnest desire to improve an institution, which × seems to arrogate as the exclusive property of these Civil Servants who have not yet won their way to the Council Board. This is always the cant of those who sing the cuckoo note of cavil and pessimism:—"all "but ourselves are 'rogues, there is a universal "conspiracy to cheat us, but 'we are too honest "and conscientious to require looking after." Let "those who hold this language consult better the signs of the times. The days are at hand when no cats will be kept that do not catch mice, and when the interests of the people will be more consulted, than those of their servants. If the Civil Service do not reform itself, if it do not quicken its own pace, if it do not perform for the people all that the people of India have a just right to demand at its hands, its supineness and relative inefficiency will prove suicidal. There is more than a hint of the possible opening of the purifying floodgate in the Governor General's Minute. Let × and his school rail as they will, an exclusive service can only be maintained, even for a time, by efforts beyond any which the service, *as a body*, (there have been, and are, *individuals* far above my praise,) have ever yet made. Mother Partington and her broom, are but types of the folly of those who dream of staving off the evil day of "no work, no pay," by throwing cold water upon a plan wisely and benevolently devised to stimulate to exertions which must be made, as we perish. I appeal, then, to the Civil Service in general, and to its younger members in particular, to afford their hearty co-operation to a plan which contains at least the germ of increased efficiency, and of consequent safety. Let not × deceive them. There are no limits to the emoluments within their possible attainment. but those which the Act of Parliament imposes,—and those are of the most liberal description. Let them remember that those who represent the duty of reporting upon their official acts and conduct as generally invidious, pay them the worst imaginable compliment; since such an assumption implies that a faithful representation of the qualifications and behaviour of public officers would, in the majority of instances, be unfavorable. I repudiate this belief. I hope and think that the duty imposed upon controlling authorities,—even upon those who discharge that duty with the most rigid conscientiousness,—will, generally speaking, be a pleasing one. I advocate the plan because I love the service. I think, with Bishop Burnet, that "it is certainly the interest of an enemy to "suffer the body to which he oppose himself to be "under as many prejudices, and to be liable to as "much censure as is possible: whereas every good "and wise friend studies to preserve that body to "which he unites himself by freeing it from "every thing that may render it less acceptable "and less useless." Those are the worst and most dangerous enemies of the service, who persuade them that honourable safety is to be attained by thrusting their heads into a bush, like the silly hearted ostrich leaving their unseemly nether extremities to the derision of the world.

A REFORMER.

P. S.—One word to yourself, Mr. Editor. You seem to think that the Commissioners have no means of acquiring the information necessary to enable them to report upon the Collectors under their jurisdiction. They have, I assure you, abundance of means, if they choose to keep *their own* eyes and ears open, to listen to the representations of the people, and to perform properly their special duty of supervision. A Commissioner who should say that he did not possess such means, would, in my judgment, register his utter unfitness for his office. Bt then, he must pay more than mere flying visits to the several Districts of his Division, and must be competent to appreciate the work of those whom he superintends. If he be unequal to this he should be remanded to a lower grade.

OUDH.

STATE OF OUDH—THE NON-INTERFERENCE SYSTEM.—The policy pursued by the British Government towards that of Oudh, is neither very consistent nor intelligible. We profess the non-interference system, but our practice is often at variance with our profession—If Oudh is considered in the Council Chamber a perfectly independent state, it is clear she should enjoy all the rights and privileges of a foreign and favored nation in alliance with the English Government. If on the other hand she is looked upon as a tributary and dependent province, our Government acting upon its construction of the treaty, ought to dictate with vigor or interfere with effect. We pursue neither of these systems—In petty matters our interference is active, occasionally energetic and frequently annoying—in great affairs we advise, sometimes we threaten, but we never adopt measures to make our advice regarded, or our menaces feared. By pursuing such a system we certainly save ourselves an ocean of trouble, but we lose the respect of the Government and the love of the people; the former hate us—the latter despise us. These however are mere assertions which may not be relied upon—we shall endeavour to vindicate their accuracy by reference to circumstances which have recently occurred within the Oudh dominions. First with regard to the non-intervention policy—it is well known that the Nawab Mehndi Allee Khan was dismissed from office in May 1832, having incurred the displeasure of his Sovereign—the hatred of the ladies of the Zenanah, and a small court faction whose corrupt practises he had discovered and checked. These persons were in the habit of farming out pergunahs and jagheers to relatives and favorites,—unscrupulous men armed with proconsular power to plunder and oppress the people. These farmers-general of the revenue, known in Oudh by the title of Chuckleedars—well aware of the brief tenure of office in such a distracted country made the most of their allotted time, and exacted from the Zemindars not only the assessed revenue upon their estates, but as much more as torture, imprisonment and threats could induce them to disgorge. The natural results followed such a lamentable state of affairs—villages were deserted—cultivation abandoned, crime encreased, and the public revenue suffered, for although security was occasionally lodged by the Chukleedar prior to entering upon office, yet its amount even when realized, (a matter sometimes difficult to effect) was not sufficient to cover the defalcation. When Mehndi Allee Khan assumed charge of the Niyabut in 1830 the net revenues of Oudh amounted to only 60 or 90 lakhs of Rupees.—By the abolition of the farming, and the substitution of the Umanee system in more than half the provinces of Oudh, he raised the revenues of the country in the short space of two years to one crore and twenty lakhs, and had he continued in office he would have encreased them to upwards of a crore and a half by dispossessing Rajah Durshun Sing of the large Chukla in the south eastern quarter of Oudh, which he and his brother Buctawur Singh jointly farmed, (and continue to farm, up to the present time,) to the prejudice of the Government revenue, and the injury of the people subject to their grinding oppression.—For acts such as these, so beneficial to his Royal Master and fellow subjects, was the Nawab Mehndi Alee Khan dismissed from office, and replaced by an ignorant and inexperienced minister, the choice of a woman, and the tool of the Tory faction of Oudh, which at present misgoverns the country.

The Resident fully appreciating the able and energetic character of the Hakeem, advised, entreated, implored the King not to dismiss his faithful minister who had rendered such excellent service to the state—apprised his Majesty of the sorrow such an act would cause to the British Government which entertained a most favorable opinion of the Nawab's intelligent administration, and finding his advice but little regarded, he frankly told the King that if misgovernment followed from a change of ministry, he had no doubt the Governor General would carry into effect the threat which he had made on a previous occasion, and reduce the kingdom of Oudh to the condition of the country of Mysore. His Majesty became alarmed, and promised he would take no active steps for the dismissal of the Hakeem without consulting the Resident, but there was a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. Once more ensconced within the walls of his Seraglio all his fair promises to the Resident evaporated, and the Hakeem was summarily dismissed, and debarred the privilege of saying a syllable in his defence—This is called non-intervention with the affairs of an independent state! we call it inhumanity and indifference to the welfare of the people whose happiness almost entirely depends upon the character for justice, moderation, and clemency of the person who enjoys the office of Wuzeer.

The British Government we believe possesses a veto upon the appointment of minister—If it could not by advice and entreaty retain the Hakeem in office why did it not exercise that right when such a notoriously incompetent person as Roshunood Dowlah was put in nomination by the King? "No"—says the British Government, "Oudh is a foreign state independent of us. The King is mookhtar in his own dominions, and free to choose whatever person he pleases for the situation of minister: but if the country, by feeble and corrupt Government relapses into a state of anarchy, then we will, as the paramount power in India, relieve the King from the burden of government, and take upon ourselves the administration of its affairs, granting His Majesty and the roya

family a small pension for their support from the surplus revenue of Oudh."—This might be called clever and ingenious policy, but we doubt its honesty—by abstaining from active interference, we allow the King, a weak-minded man almost destitute of common sense, and governed by woman, to run head long towards destruction. By yielding to his folly in trifling matters and checking his caprice in important affairs connected with the well-being of his subjects both to the King and the people far more worthy of our commanding position in this country, than the pettifogging policy, we at present pursue—Let the king enjoy himself amongst worthless favorites in the zenanah, but do not permit his subjects to suffer from the rapacity and intrigue of these wretched creatures solely intent on their own paltry interests.

We now come to the non-interference system in which it will be seen we frequently vex and harass the government, and set at defiance our own principle of non-intervention. We suppose at least two-thirds of the Bengal, and a proportion of the Bombay armies are subjects of the King of Oudh their families are generally domiciled in that country, and their property whether in land, gardens, houses, cattle, or grain, left to the management of a brother, cousin or other relative resident on the spot—These people are constantly at; variance either with the Chukleedars who are in the habit of demanding more than the assessed revenue upon their fields—or with neighbouring Zemindars who encroach upon their lands, construct Bounds over the outlets of tanks, (and thus divert their waters from their neighbours to their own cultivation,) appropriate wells, cut down trees and commit many other trespasses, real or imaginary upon the property of the native soldiery. Accounts of these matters are punctually transmitted to the Sepahees, who either in person or by proxy present Urzees duly signed by Officers commanding Regiments and Companies, and translated by the Interpreter, to the British Resident at the Court of Lucknow, who hands them over to the Assistant Resident, who delivers them to Adjoodia Purshad, (an officer of the Oudh Government appointed for that purpose) who transmits copies of them to the Aumiss with a laconic note from himself calling upon these functionaries to investigate the complaint and do justice to the petitioner.—The Chukleedars are so accustomed to the receipt of Adjoodea Purshad's missives, which from experience they know to be mere sounds and furry signifying nothing, that little or no attention is paid to them—Nay the persons who carry Adjoodea's dispatches, generally the complaintant or some member of his family, are frequently told that they are impertinent scoundrels for presuming to complain against the acts of the immaculate Chukleedar, and turned out of Cacheree with their grievances unheard and unredressed.

A second Urzee follows, goes through the same process and meets a similar fate. The third is generally taken up the Resident who forwards it to the Minister with a *request* that justice may no longer be delayed—The Minister to please the Resident but totally ignorant of the merits of the case, orders the Chukleedar in whose purgunna the complaint had originated, to settle the case in favor of the plaintiff, immediately and without fail if he wishes to retain his situation—This is not the language of the present Minister, who is afraid of offending the Governors of the Provinces, but it was the style adopted by former Wuzeers possessing more power and vigor of character than Roshun ood Doulah—This line of conduct is surely inconsistent with our profession of non-intervention in the internal affairs of a foreign state. Here is the British Representative, denied the privilege of interference, in high matters of state policy, acting the part of a Dictator in petty affairs, and insisting upon the Court of Justice—for the Chukleedars perform the duties of Judge and Magistrate *within* their own jurisdictions, deciding a case in favour of particular parties, of the justness of whose cause he is quite as ignorant as the Wuzeer—The Resident of course does not recommend that the litigated point shall be decided *in favour* of the complainant; all he asks for is investigation, and a speedy settlement of the claim—but in Oudh, as elsewhere, when a great personage appears to interest himself in the subject matter of a dispute, the cause of the party whose claim he brings to the notice of the Authorities is generally considered the one for which he entertains a predilection, and accordingly it is settled agreeably to the (erroneously) supposed bias of the influential individual who only demanded investigation and justice—If the Resident is unwilling or unable to adjust a difference of the above nature, as occasionally happens, the aggrieved parties have recourse to the Supreme Government, which refers the matter back to the Resident, with directions for him to require an explanation from the Oudh Government. If the Oudh Government is independent as the Supreme Council declares it to be—what right have we to interfere in the Judicial and Revenue affairs of that Country? the right of the powerful to dictate to the weak—and supposing us to possess the prerogative of intervention, why do we not exert it in imposing upon Oudh a just and honest government? No—we fritter away our time and energies in attending to settle petty disputes, quarrels and litigations, not one half of which would occur were a good government established in the state—but in affairs of moment we allow things to take their own course forgetful of the past, and indifferent to the future.

Another breach of the non-interference policy is to be found in the deputing a British Officer with a large establishment of police to search for and seize within the territory of a "foreign and independent Prince," suspected robbers and murderers, whether such are the subjects of the King or of the India Company, and whether the crimes of which they stand accused shall have been committed in our own territory or in that of Oudh. This is clearly a breach of international law, but would be excused, we suppose, on the plea that the sanction of the foreign power was previously obtained—No doubt it was—but would we dare to propose so humiliating an arrangement to the Russian or French Governments? never—then why propose it to Oudh because she is helpless and has not the power of resenting an affront.

The employment of a British force in the Oudh dominions is scarcely reconcileable with the independence of that Country—It may be said the troops are there by treaty—true—but we have, whenever our interests demanded it, evaded or violated the provisions of our treaties with that unfortunate state, which by a series of manœuvres has been shorn of its fairest provinces—For what purpose is a force of 4,000 men retained in Oudh? Respect to treaties says the diplomatist—To overawe the Government or the people, or both replies the impartial observer.

The presence of the British troops tends much to strengthen the hands of the oppressor—Although the day has gone by when the English forces could be called out to aid the Chukleedars in their plunder of the people, yet their very presence as the supposed auxiliaries of the Government deters the sturdy Zemindars from offering the resistance to oppression which they are disposed to do, and are capable of effecting. The mercenary and rabble armies of the Aumils without discipline or spirit, and generally largely in arrears, are unable to cope with the bold and adventurous Rajpoots who fired by patriotism battle "pro Ariset Focis".—The chukleedars have however recourse to a rule when hard pressed in the field or obliged to raise the seige of some insignificant ghuree, they threaten to call for the assistance of the English troops, and by their means to raze the forts of the Rebels (as they are pleased to term men fighting for their rights) set fire to their villages, and punish them by fine and imprisonment for their contumacious resistance to the arbitrary exactions of the Farmers-General of the Revenue—This has generally the desired effect, for unhappily such scenes have occurred within the memory of man, and the simple Zemindars ignorant of the change in the policy of the British Government, which even if they knew they would be unable to appreciate, thinking what has occurred before may possibly occur again—enter into a compromise with their tyrants, and end a protracted though not always an useless or an inglorious resistance. —*Cawnpore Examiner, March* 8.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The evidence taken by the Committee appointed last session to inquire into the state of our "Manufactures, Commerce, and Shipping," had sufficiently established the prosperous and satisfactory condition of those great national interests. Of the thriving state of the chief branches of our manufacturers there is ample testimony in the declarations or admissions of the manufacturers themselves. It appears to be equally uncontested that trade is improving and has improved, though its profits are not of that extravagant kind which formerly rewarded the gambling speculations of successful adventurers. The interest of our navigation or shipping is subject to greater doubt, though, upon the whole, we see no ground for believing in its extreme depression, or for despairing of its returning prosperity. But had hundreds of witnessess been called before the Committee to convince the world (contrary, happily, to our present experience) that the prices offered for the fruits of our manufacturing industry in foreign markets were ruinously low, and that several foreign nations, which were formerly our best customers, had latterly chosen (whether wisely or not is of little consequence) to become their own cotton spinners, their own woollen weavers, and their own cutlers, instead of depending for their supplies on our factories or workshops; the depositions of these witnesses in such circumstances might furnish an explanation of the cause of our manufacturing distress, but would leave us to unavailing regret at a result which we could not counteract. It is plain that whatever the Legislature could do in such a case (if any thing) must be done within our own sphere, —that we could not expect to be able to legislate for the taste or the caprices of the foreign consumer,—and that consequently we should be limited to the removal of some impolitic duty on the raw materials of our fabrics, or of some injurious restraint on the industry of our workmen, or the employment of our manufacturing capital. The same reasoning applies in every particular to our shipping interest, which is alleged, and with truth, to have suffered in a greater degree than many other branches of our industry, from the competition of foreigners That competition, however (or the resolution of foreigners to employ more shipping of their own,) no legislative interference on our part can or could avert or diminish. The changes in our navigation laws, or the establishment of the reciprocity system between us and other nations, which has been so insanely denounced, was a work of necessity, not of choice—and has secured us from other evils which an absurd adherence to our ancient system, in the altered condition of the Continent, would necessarily have entailed upon both our shipping and our commerce. If we had it in our power, as at certain periods during the war, to sweep the ocean of every flag but that of Great Britain,—if we could insure for our shipping the importation of every commodity supplied to us by foreign countries, and the exportation of every article of a return trade to ports, without seeing a foreign sail at home or abroad—then it would have been madness to have thought or talked, or negotiated about a reciprocity treaty—to have suggested the idea, or to have conceded the principle. But is this a representation of the real state of the facts? The North Americans first found out that other nations could play at the game of discriminating duties as well as England. We were therefore obliged, in order to maintain our commercial intercourse with that great Republic, to agree to a convention for levying the same duties on American shipping in our ports as they levied on ours in theirs, the duties on the cargoes being the same in whatever ship imported; or, in other words, to concede the principle of a perfect reciprocity, long before any other alteration was attempted in our navigation laws. What we conceded to America was just and reasonable—what we were, indeed, forced to concede on a threat of retaliation, or non-intercourse, how could we refuse to Prussia, or to the little republic of Hamburgh, or to any other maritime kingdom or state, great or small, in the world? If we had so refused, they had all of them, the sovereign American remedy in their hands,—they could all retaliate duty for duty —restriction for restriction—oppression for oppession —so as, in fact, to create a real reciprocity of restraint, or entirely to sacrifice the benefits of commercial intercourse. Prussia, we frankly own, deserves (commercially speaking) no particular consideration or favour at our hands, nor ought our late reciprocity convention to be regarded (as has been done by some of our stupid ship-owners) as a sacrifice on our part for the benefit of Prussian shipping. We renounce the gratitude, as we have abjured the trading example, of that state, which, however, we may own it to be right in claiming reciprocity for its shipping in foreign ports, has entered on a course of commercial policy at once injurious to us, mischievous to its own subjects,—and oppressive to its German allies or tributaries. Without one natural advantage for the establishment of any great branch of manufacture, the commercial ambition of the Prussian Government aspires to supply, not only its own dominions, but the greatest part of Western Germany, with the exclusive products of its manufacturing industry. Hence its restrictive or prohibitory duties on most articles of foreign manufacture desirable by the Prussian consumer—and hence its eager desire to manufacture for its German confederates. It has even carried this mania to such an extent as to discourage the use of coffee in favour of a home-grown and home-made commodity with which coffee is sometimes adulterated in England, and to recommend beet-roof in preference to plantation sugar. If such impolitic and mischievous vagaries only affected Prussia itself—if it only aspired to enjoy the unenviable independence of the bear, which is said to outlive the winter months by sucking his own paws, the result would not be so much to be regretted; but the injury and injustice do not stop here, the measures are calculated to depress the interests of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of German confederates, who ought to be their own masters, and to consult their own commercial prosperity. Being a second Emperor in the north of Germany, and having great power over the smaller states, the King of Prussia has formed in the course of the last ten or twelve years a kind of commercial league, which embraces Batavia Baden, Wirtemberg, Darmstadt, and several other of the smaller principalities. Prussian custom-house officers even levy the duties of entry on the frontiers of some of these states, so little regard has either party even to the appearance of independence. The people of these kingdoms or principalities are of course severe sufferers by adopting the Prussian tariff to the exclusion of foreign merchandise, and agreeing to supply themselves with worse articles at a higher price from the dominions of their powerful patron. Were Saxony (which we believe is likely soon to be the case) brought under the same yoke, and did Hanover yield her pretentions to commercial independence, the notwork of the Prussian *Douanas* might be thrown over the whole of Germany, with the exception of Austria. We have even heard that the Prussian Government, out of its all-devouring commercial jealousy, envies us our convention with the tiny republic of Frankfort, and is endeavouring to render it provisions as nugatory as possible, by offering every obstruction to its trade in the navigation of the Rhine.—TIMES.

On one point we do not agree with Lord Durham, in his late speech. He says there is a "spirit of discontent and revolution abroad." For our parts, notwithstanding the little hubbub in Marylebone, which has only served to show the excellent spirit of the great majority of the people, we have no recollection of any period, in which discontent and revolution were less to be dreaded. Certainly, there is a great spirit of change abroad, which we hope, will bring about improvement. Can it be expected, indeed, when travelling has increased in rapidity to 12 or 16 miles an hour—when a pound of cotton can be spun by a child into yarn many hundred miles in length—that the art of government alone, of all things human, is to stand still? We admit, therefore, the existence of the spirit of change amongst men—of a thorough conviction that many of our institutions are no longer applicable to people who soon expect to travel 20 miles an hour: but, as so long as such striking proofs are exhibited as those on Saturday, that the great majority of the people will only have improvement through the ordinary and legal channels, there are no symptoms of revolution abroad. Let Ministers be careful not to confound, under the opprobrious names of discontent and revolution, that general desire of improvement which it is utterly inconsistent with genuine Whig principles not to encourage. But, if there were such a spirit of discontent and revolution in the great majority of the people, what could a Government do which is to ally itself with them, but act on that spirit and be the organ of that discontent? It is not less due, therefore, to the Government itself, than to the nation at large that we should deny the existence of a spirit of discontent and of revolution. We admit the desire of improvement; we are satisfied that no Government can long exist which does not gratify that desire; and nothing could be so fatal to the present Ministers, as for them to adopt the opinion, that the wishes of the people for further reform are a spirit of discontent and revolution.—(COURIER.)

A slight disturbance took place lately in which the pupils of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst were engaged; many exaggerated reports having in consequence been in circulation, one of authorities, Sir C. Paget, has thought it right to draw up the following statement of the facts:—

"It appears that on the occasion of their Majesties' visit to the College, the Gentlemen cadets were irritated by the disloyal conduct of some blackguards in the crowd, who when 'God save the King' was played, as the Royal carriage drove away, refused to take of their hats. The Gentlemen cadets, in consequence, knocked the hats off some of these persons who belonged to Bagshot; and afterwards learning that they threatened vengeance, went over there to gave them a meeting.—Whilst about fifty of the Gentlemen cadets were on their way to that town, the Independent coach from Southampton passed; three of the young Gentleman attempted to get up behind, which the passengers resisted, as there was no room; and the coachman, unfortunately, in the heat of the moment, struck at them with his whip. This, in the state of excitement to which the cadets had been roused by the reported treats of the Bagshot people, was sufficient to produce a *row*. They very improperly, when the coach stopped to change horses at Bagshot, impeded it from proceeding on its journey for a few minutes—people came to the assistance of the coachman, and a general affray took place. But the whole business has been very much exaggerated —for it could not altogether have lasted a quarter of an hour, no bones were broken, though a few heads were; and the most serious charge—that a woman was struck—is completely disproved by her own voluntary deposition before the Magistrates, that the blow was intended for a man near her, and hit her only by accident. Immediately that the College authorities were informed of the circumstances, every aid was offered to the civil power in discovering from amongst the whole number of young gentlemen supposed to have been present, those who were most to blame, and the party being paraded for the Bagshot complainants to see, ten individuals thus identified by them were sent before the Magistrates to answer for their conduct. The business was, however, without further legal proceedings, adjusted, to the perfect satisfaction of the complainants, "on the Gentlemen engaging to pay at the rate of £5 for every broken head, and the same to the coachman. Thus has ended an affair, in which the conduct of the Gentlemen cadets was unquestionably very reprehensible, and they have been made to suffer for it accordingly, not only in purse, but by the restriction upon their bounds, which the Governor has since imposed. But without attempting to justify their attack upon the coach or the inhabitants of Bagshot, or even to extenuate it in either case by the provocation which they had received, it may fairly be said that if the whole matter had occurred at one of the great public schools of the country, it would have been treated but as a mere boyish row, and that it is only the fact of these youths of no greater age having red coats on their backs which has enabled ill-disposed persons to aggravate their thoughtless folly into a serious offence."—(Post.)

NOVEMBER 1.

The Report of the Committe which sat last Session on the House of Common's offices and fees, exposes a system of public plunder as rank as any which grew up under the long reign of Tory misrule. There is hardly an officer connected with the House who has not been in the habit of receiving unauthorised fees and gratuities to a large amount, all for doing what they ought to do in the regular course of their duty. The public will be surprised to learn, that by means of these unauthorised fees, the wages of several of the doorkeepers and messengers of the House have actually been raised to nearly £1,000 per annum. The whole of their duties consists in opening doors and carrying the printed papers of the House; and before receiving their lucky appointment, they were valets or small shopkeepers. Mr. Guest, the member for the new borough of Merthyr Tydvil, by obtaining the appointment of the Committee of last Session, has added another proof to the many already existing, of the benefits the public may expect from that activity which the boroughmongers so much lamented when they opposed the renovation of the Constitution. The Report of the Committee does not, in our opinion go far enough to satisfy the public, the salaries of most of the superior officers of the House of Commons being recommended to be fixed too high. It appears that, previously to the passing of the 30th Geo. III., the emoluments of the Speaker excluding plate and outfit, did not exceed £3,000 per annum. By that Act a salary of £6,000 was attached to the office of Speaker. Besides this salary, the Speaker has an official residence, and receives an allowance for coals and candles, costing £500 per annum. On every new election of a Speaker, it has been the practice to allow him 4,000 ounces of plate (or about £1,400 in lieu of it) and one thousand pounds by way of outfit, both being allowed as often as he may be re-elected! As the chief officers of State receive only £5,000 per annum, the Committee recommend that the salary of Speaker should be reduced to that sum—that he should have no allowance for coals and candles, and no grant for plate, but that he should have an outfit of £1,000, and an official residence, tax free. Instead of a service of plate, being allowed each Speaker, it is recommended that £6,000 should be laid out in plate which should belong to the public, each successive Speaker having the use of it. This is the principle adopted with respect to the plate of our Ambassadors. Formerly each Ambassador had a service given him, but now there is a service attached to the office. The Speaker's Secretary is recommended to be paid a salary of £500, instead of being allowed, as now to receive, in the shape of salary and fees, £993. The recommendation of the Committee, with regard to the chaplain of the House, is that which has pleased us most. His duty consists in simply reading prayers at the sitting of the House, for discharging which laborious task he has hitherto been remunerated by the House requesting his Majesty to bestow upon him some preferment in the Church, and after having said prayers at the table of the House for three half years, it has been usual to give him a prebendal stall at Windsor, Westminster, or Canterbury. The Committee

consider this an improper practice, and recommend the payment of a salary of £200 per annum. The Clerk of the House of Commons formerly received from one source or another £10,000 a year, but late in the reign of George III. a salary of £3,500 was attached to it, as also an official residence worth £500 per annum. The Committee propose to reduce this to £2,000; but we confess that we think that exactly double the sum it ought to be. The other Clerks of the House are recommended to be reduced in a corresponding manner. The havoc made among messengers, doorkeepers, etc., is greater still; gentlemen with £800 or £900 a year, being reduced to £300 and £250. The total saving which will be made in the House of Commons' offices, if the recommendations of the Committee be adopted, will be £18,459!—(Sun.)

November 2.

We call the attention of our readers to the following document, from the *Liverpool Chronicle*, as it goes to show the rapid improvements making in every thing connected with railroads and and steam:—On Sunday it was determined by the engineers that a final trial should be made to prove the possibility, or otherwise, of conveying, on an *undulating line*, double the load which the engine was capable of drawing, at a like velocity, on the horizontal railway. A train of loaded carriages, weighing 150 tons, exclusive of the two engines which moved them and their tenders, accordingly left Manchester for the Sutton inclined plane on Sunday morning. On this occasion it may, in truth be said, that there never was a more friendly assemblage of mercantile men. It is well known to some of our readers that the French Government have selected a body of the most eminent engineers in that country to visit England, with the view of acquiring all requisite information preparatory to the construction of the intended French lines of railway. These gentlemen, nine in number, were all present; the English engineers who attended being Mr. R. Stephenson, sen., the Messrs. Daglish, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Badnell, in addition to whom were nearly all the practical mechanics connected with the railway, and many others (among whom was Mr. Case, of Summer-hill, and Mr. Garnett, of Manchester), who felt a deep interest in the result. Mr. Badnell had proposed, as an extreme test of the merits of undulating principle, that a double load should be attached to the engines, which he was of opinion could be moved with facility, and with one engine, on a curve; and it cannot fail to be interesting to the world at large to know that the experiments fully proved that his opinion on this subject was correct. The following explanation will verify our meaning:—Experiment 1: Two steam engines, the Firefly and Pluto, brought the whole train of waggons, weighing 150 Tons and 150 yards in length, exclusive of engines and tenders to a given point at the foot of the Sutton inclined plane, the velocity attained at this point being about 19 miles per hour.—The Pluto then left the train, and the Firefly ascended with the load 575 yards in 116 seconds; the distance traversed by the two engines to generate the velocity before ascending being at least one mile.—2: The power of the Firefly being reversed, the engine and load descended 575 yards in 74 seconds; the velocity attained at the foot of the plane being far greater than at the same point when ascending.—3: The Firefly and Pluto having traversed one mile to generate a velocity of 15 miles an hour, and the Pluto then leaving the train at the foot of the plane, the Firefly and load ascended 315 yards in 90 seconds.—4: The Firefly's power being reversed, the whole train descended 315 yards in 65 seconds.—5: The same engines and load, working about 1¼ miles, attained a velocity of 18 miles an hour; the Pluto left as before, and the Firefly and load rose 457½ yards in 102½ seconds.—6; The Firefly and train descended 457½ yards in 80 seconds. (On this occasion some delay occurred in reversing the power, which will account for the comparative difference in time).—7; The two engines as before attained a velocity of 18 miles an hour at the foot of the ascent; the Pluto then left the train, and the Firefly shut off her steam, the whole train then rose by *momentum only*, 323 yards in 70 seconds—The train descended (the Firefly working) 323 yards in 66 sec.—Those experiments undoubtedly prove two most important facts, not only that a locomotive engine can convey, on an undulating line, double the load which it is capable of conveying at the same velocity on a level, but that it can accomplish this by the employment of only half its power, which last-mentioned fact was decided by the last experiment.—(Sun)

November 4.

That reform of the East India Company's Charter by which the trade with China was thrown open is, we believe, regarded by the public as one of the most important labours of the last session, and it is satisfactory to observe that the prospect of the advantages to be derived from this great measure of our much-reviled Parliament becomes more certain and extensive as the period of its operation approaches. Its beneficial influence will not be confined to the trade of this country and that of our Indian possessions with the Celestial Empire; new channels of commerce, through which the fruits of British industry may find a profitable vent, will speedily be opened in distant regions. The western coast of South America affords great facilities for traffic with China, but all speculation in that trade, on the part of the enterprising English merchants, who have formed commercial establishments in Chili and Peru, has hitherto been impeded by the monopoly of the East India Company. British vessels which carried out cargoes to South America could not be freighted for Canton; and any merchant who might wish to engage in that branch of commerce found himself under the necessity of employing the flag of the United States. Hence, the whole of the carrying part of this profitable trade has been engrossed by North American shipping. The following extract of a letter just received from Chili contains a brief repetition of the complaint often made on this subject. It was written before the steps taken by Ministers and the reformed Parliament for abolishing the mischievous monopoly could be known in that part of the world:—"Valparaiso de Chili, June 22, 1833.—We poor devils in Chili, whose only fault is that we are *English*, cannot trade to China, consequently master Yankee carries on all that nice little business. When will your *sabios* see clearly? The French are now starting, and a friend of mine, M. —— has just left, on a second trip to China, in the *Adhemer*, having freighted before a Yankee, and made a good 20,000 dollars on the adventure. I hope your present Ministry will in their liberality throw open to John Bull this pretty trade. It would much enliven us here."—While on this subject we may take the opportunity of inserting an account of the Dutch trade with China, taken from the *Staats Courant*, the official paper of the Cabinet of the Hague. That paper of the 30th ult, announces the receipt of intelligence from Java to the 16th of May, and after extracting from the journals some official documents published by the Governor-General, relative to the coerceive measures adopted by England and France against Holland, adds—"The same *Javanese Courants* contain an interesting review of the trade carried on with Canton under the Netherlands flag during the year, 1832. It appears that in the course of that year, three ships (the *Batavier, Jeannette, Philippine* and *Antony*) imported into Canton, direct from Holland, merchandise to the value of 50,419 Spanish dollars,—namely, 48,640 in pale-meits, and the rest in cottons and Geneva. Ten same ships returned with tea to the value of 503,000 dollars, and other articles, such as ginger, cassia, ratans and japan ware, worth 5,615 dollars. The ships which sailed from Java, under the Netherlands flag, conveyed cargoes to Canton worth 457,128 dollars, consisting of rice equivalent to 224,250 dol., tin to 40,975 dol., birds' nests to 36,000 dol., etc. Seven of those ships have returned from Canton to Java with cargoes valued at 148,000 dol., of which 22,800 dol. are for silk stuffs, 13,000 dol. for Chinese linen, 30,000 dol. for amfion, 40,000 dol. for paper, ivory, japan ware, etc. With respect to the trade with China in general, one of the *Javanese Courants* makes the following statement:—An account of the opium trade to Lintin, (at the entrance of the river of Canton) shows that, notwithstanding the prohibitory laws of the Celestial Empire, there had been introduced during the year 1832 no less than 21,062¼ chests, estimated to be worth 13,917,426 dol. Several efforts have been made by the English to establish commercial relations with the northern ports of China. The Chinese Government has, on that account, dispatched strict orders to the Governors of the maritime provinces to frustrate these attempts. But the importation of opium into Lintin sufficiently explains the manner in which such orders are likely to be executed by the Chinese authorities."—(Times.)

November 7.

The Earl of Chatham is gone to Brighton for six months. The sinecure Governorship of Gibraltar, salary and emoluments, £4,000 per annum, held by his Lordship since the demise of the Duke of Kent, in 1820, will, it is generally believed, be abolished at the Earl's death, when the Earldom will become extinct.—(Chronicle.)

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, the case of Mr. Bankes, jun., M. P., was alluded to. Sir J. Scarlett called the attention of the Court to the indictment against this gentleman, for an offence of a certain description, which had been removed by *certiorari* into this Court. Ever since the charge had been made, Mr. Bankes had been unable, from his own feelings, and a deference to the feelings of others, to resume that place in Parliament and in society to which he was entitled, and, therefore, he was naturally extremely anxious that his trial might take place at the earliest possible opportunity. The application, therefore, was, that from the peculiar circumstances of the case, their Lordships would fix an early day for the trial. It appeared that some statement had gone the round of the public papers, and there was no want of some good-natured friend or other to do a similar thing when a person laid under any imputation, that a witness, who had given evidence before the Magistrate, had quitted the kingdom a few days after the examination, and there had been an insinuation that he was sent out of the kingdom at the instigation of Mr. Bankes, or some of his friends. Mr. B. had made an affidavit denying all knowledge of Parker (which was the man's name) or of his family, and swearing that neither directly nor indirectly did he sanction by himself, his friends, or agents, that person's going away; on the contrary, the moment he heard of it he dispatched persons to search for the witness at the different ports, but it was found that he had left England for America, and that the vessel had been too long gone to be overtaken. He had even applied to the Magistrates and to the Secretary of State upon the subject, but without avail. He (Sir James Scarlett) on the part of Mr. Bankes, was willing, if the prosecutor assented to it, that the information given by that witness before the Magistrate should be admitted as evidence at the trial. Mr. F. Kelly said he appeared for the other defendant (Tower, we believe), and he was willing to accede to any arrangement that might be made by the Court.—The Solicitor-General, on behalf of the parish officers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on whom the painful duty of prosecuting devolved, was quite willing to have any day fixed that was most convenient.—The Lord Chief Justice thought that a day might be fixed for the trial, but with regard to admitting the deposition of the absent witness as evidence he did not know how that could be done, unless Mr. Kelly's client consented to it also.—Mr. Kelly said he was quite willing to admit it.—Their Lordships, after a short consultation, fixed the trial for Monday, Dec. 2.—(Times.)

The *Liverpool Times* says:—"We have become aware of some facts which shew the immediate and practical utility of the recent Arctic voyages in a very strong light. There is every reason to believe that if they had not been undertaken, the whole fishery, which employs capital of upwards of a million, which is one of the best nurseries in the world for seamen, and on which Hull, Peterhead, Frazerburgh, and several other towns of the kingdom mainly depend, would have been lost to the country. For many years a great change has been taking place in the habits of those stupendous creatures, which draw the enterprise of the merchants and mariners of England and Scotland into the Arctic seas. When the fishery commenced, they were so tame that they were found floating in all the gulfs, and bays of Spitzbergen, and were taken by hundreds, and without an effort. In a few years, however, they were driven to the more remote bays, from whence they were soon forced into the open sea, far away from land. Retiring before their pursuers, they next took refuge along the line of perpetual ice, which was their habitation when Scoresby wrote his celebrated work. Here as many as fourteen hundred of them were killed in one year. At last they have plunged into the regions of eternal ice, where the boldest whaler dares not to pursue them.—The consequence is, that the Greenland fishery, which was formerly carried on in the sea between Greenland and Spitzbergen, is nearly abandoned, and the whole trade would soon have been at an end if Ross had not penetrated in his first voyage through the mass of ice which renders the entrance of Baffin's Bay so hazardous, and opened to the whalers vast seas never before fished, and which the monsters of the deep are found to frequent in great numbers. The most northern parts of Baffin's Bay, together with the Lancaster Sound, Regent's Inlet, etc., are now the great fishing stations, and all these regions have been discovered, or at least laid down with accuracy by the recent navigators, who opened the route to the less adventurous traders—showed them that the seas abounded with whales, and broke the barrier which had never been passed since the days of Baffin. The mere pecuniary expense of the voyages of discovery has therefore already been repaid many times, independent of the extension of geographical knowledge and the improvement of science."—(Times.)

November 9.

On the opening of what is called the judicial year in France, it has been usual for the Chancellor, or one of the Chief Judges, to address the whole bench and bar. The ordinary topics of the speech have been the duties of Magistrates and the importance of the law—subjects but little impressive by their generalities, and from their periodical recurrence necessarily dealing in common-place observations. M. Persil, who holds the eminent station of Procureur du Roi, has this year thought it proper to deviate from antecedent customs, and, quitting the dull routine of former addresses, has presented to his attentive audience a view of the state of society and politics in the French empire and capital, together with the operations of justice in transactions connected with the latter, from the revolution of July inclusively to the present time. As the same parties which exist in France exist in most of the other countries of Europe, though in different proportions of relative strength, in forms perhaps more loosely defined, and with less heated feelings, the address of the learned orator is one of general interest, and will be read by all statesmen with the most serious reflection on its contents: France cannot move internally without communicating motion to the remotest fibres of the European community. The orator thus describes the union of the French Tories—that is, of the enemies of all reform—with the Jacobins, the foes of all established order. Whether such a union has not been attempted, and on many occasions effected in England, we leave to impartial persons to judge. "Scarcely," says he, "were the last Ministers of Charles X. arrested, when there appeared a great agitation between the ambitious men to whom the revolution had not given what they clamoured for, and the blind partisans of the legitimacy. This was the first act of that alliance of the two parties, since so much more closely united,—an alliance never reduced to writing to be sure, and which has never become the object of a treaty, but which has been forcibly established by unity of *first views*, each seeking to destroy that which was a common obstacle to their ulterior projects." The prosecutions for offences of the press in France are justified by the orator, but he draws this very palpable distinction between such offences in that country in its present state and in England:—"If our revolution had been dated from 1688—if the form of Government had rested upon the experience of a century and a half . . . . . then multiplied prosecutions, even well-founded, might have compromised the power of the Ministry, and brought upon it the blame of the majority of the Chambers." This also is now peculiarly true with respect to England. The basis of our Government is ever the same—it rests on the revolution of 1688. The recent reform has touched none of the fundamental or organic provisions of that happy era. Can human wit or ingenuity point out one that it has touched? It has only cleared away the external rubbish, the corrupt accumulations of time, by which they were defaced, and were on the point of being destroyed. There are points on which we differ from the eloquent author; but then the country to which his remarks apply is different from ours. The speech imparts a vast insight into the moral and political condition of France, and we shall seize an early opportunity of laying it unbroken before our readers.—(Times.)

Major-Gen. Sir B. d'Urbon and suite have taken their passage for the Cape of Good Hope, and sail on Monday. The gallant General has appointed Lieut. Beresford, of the 7th Fusileers, to be his Aide-de-Camp.—(Post.)

The second meeting of the sect or fraternity of St. Simonians took place on Wednesday evening, at the Burton-rooms, Burton-crescent. There were about three hundred persons present, a small portion of whom were females past a *certain* age, and not likely to become or to produce what the Simonites expect, "the mother." From what took place, the missionaries' occupation has come to a conclusion.—M. Fontana (the chief priest) addressed the assembly in French. He said brother Prati would explain the two chief points of their doctrine, which had given rise to so many calumnious accusations brought against them the—community of goods and of women. M. Prati said, that in giving a brief outline of the St. Simonian system, he would touch two cardinal points, that had been made the ground of the chief accusation against the sect of which he was a brother. Before, however, he came to those points, he gave a history of society from its commencement down to the present time. In his history we could see nothing that would either instruct or amuse our readers. At present, he contended, society was tired of competition, and was marching towards a state of association or communion; and such a state was not contrary to the Christian religion, which contained the germ of a state of a communion. They were accused of being the advocate of community of women.—(Laughter and groans.)—He considered matrimony one of the great banes of society—a mere speculative contract—(Laughter).—and men were the cause of general and *legal prostitution*.—(Groans.)—Women, by the laws, were not considered equal to man, by custom they had no free education, and they were kept continually in subjection.—(Laughter.)—They were tutored to suppress their natural feelings, and to assume a false appearance of modesty; and they were subjected to be, at different times, deceivers and deceived. By law they were bound to regard men as their protectors, and they were often obliged to yield to their better feelings, and become the partners of men who were theoretically their protectors, but who looked upon them with contempt.—(Loud groans and much confusion, which lasted several minutes.)—He contended that marriage should be a moral union, and that women should obtain the same education and advantages men enjoyed; that they should enjoy before marriage the same privileges men enjoyed, and that their union with men should not be forced by law, and that it should only subsist as long as the moral union existed. (Loud laughter.) He rejected polygamy and the community of women. But man and woman ought not to be compelled to live together when all smpathy between them was gone, for then the union would be a forced one. (Here an old gentleman exclaimed, "With your system you'll bastardize the whole world," roars of laughter and loud cheering.) He should be sorry if any one mistook what he meant, and he would at once simply say, that the St. Simonians wished that matrimony should be holy, but that there should be no law enacted to force it. When two persons declared themselves man and wife, they should remain together as long as they sympathised with each other; but when they declared that the state they lived in was unhappy, and that they could not live together, then they might separate by mutual application to a civil officer. He would demand the abolition of the law of divorce in this country, which was so expensive, and which subjected the fair sex to so much persecution.—(Laughter.) However, when women arrived at moral and intellectual perfection there would seldom be any question about divorce or separation. Such were his opinions, and he was prepared to seal with his blood what he considered to be the truth, and the useful truth. (The Learned Gentleman sat down without saying one word about the community of good.)—M. Fontana thought that men who held useful opinions ought to spread them throughout the world, and be respected for so doing. His brother had explained their opinions on the community of goods and women. (A cry of "No explanation about the goods!") He begged the meeting not to be disorderly, and to listen to arguments, and answer them. (A cry of "Don't come here humbugging us another evening.")—Mr. Baume made an appeal in behalf of the *brothers*, saying that they were poor refugees who had lost their all, and who were willing to turn their talents to a useful account.—(Laughter.)—A person here asked, why they preached divorce in that dress (alluding to M. Fontana's romantic costume;) was it in order to attract the ladies?—M. Prati: Whether that dress would seduce the Ladies, no man could decide. The St. Simonians adopted it only to distinguish, themselves from other sects; and the same question might be asked about the black gowns of parsons, whether they had any attraction for the ladies.—(Laughter.)—A person, (from his accent a Welshman,) here said that the law of divorce was given by Moses to the children of Israel.—(Laughter, with "Go on, Taffy, you ought to have a leek in your ear!" but the laughter immediately cut short Taffy's homily.)—An individual asked what sort of education they intended to give women—were they to be brought up to professions and trades?—M. Prati said he thought them entitled to the same education as men: and that when industry should be the basis of society, women would be found performing the same functions that men now performed.—(Loud laughter.) An Old Lady here rose and said, that as St. Simon's doctrines were Scriptural, they should be answered from the Scriptures. They had said nothing—nothing had taken place that brought deliverance to woman.—(Laughter.) Woman would be delivered when the Lord destroyed evil and substituted the good, which could be only brought about by joining to woman, and maintaining the promise made to her at her fall. She hoped soon to see the promise of the Father fulfilled, when the "seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head." (The fair preacher was prevented from delivering any more of her doctrines by shouts of laughter.)—A Gentleman then asked M. Fontana, in French, what he meant by the word "church?" M. Fontana evidently considered the question a poser; he became pale and confused; and, after consulting M. Prati, he said, that he understood by the word church, any place where men met to explain and profess a religion. The *culte* of St. Simon was a religion, and, therefore, that place was a church.—The same Gentleman then asked a second question, whether the St. Simonian religion had men for its founders or a divinity?—M. Fontana being prompted by brother Prati, he replied, that at every critical epoch of humanity men arose who pointed out new roads to men; the doctrine of St Simon was a regenerating one; it pointed out new ways to humanity, and told them how they were to march for the future. Those who marched with St. Simon marched with

the word of God; so that such a religion was founded by a divinity.—A host of questions were then poured upon the unfortunate Missionaries; they pleaded the lateness of the hour, and promised at a future meeting to explain every thing—a promise which it may be predicted they never will fulfill. Poor Fontana, to get rid of his questioners, was obliged to refer them to the *Globe* (French Paper), and to some pamphlet they are concocting, and which is to be published in a few days. The audience went away much disappointed—the serious portion of it at least; the others laughed at the thing, and put it down as no bad species of hoaxing *le Peuple Chrétien*.—(Chronicle.)

The following extract from the log-book of the brig *Texas*, recently arrived at New York, details an instance of almost unparalleled atrocity:—"The *Texas* sailed from this port on 13th December last, under the command of Capt. Ellory, and Mr. F. Babcock as supercargo, bound to the coast of Africa on a trading voyage. On 17th March, J. Walpole, of Philadelphia, chief mate, was broke for disobedience of orders, and superseded by the second mate, Charles Howard. Some time after their arrival at the Cape, Capt. Ellory died of the Cape fever. Shortly after Mr. Babcock promoted Howard to the Captaincy. On the 25th May, the supercargo also died of the fever. On the following day, during the absence on shore of Capt. Howard and the mate, Mr. Smith Walpole loaded 20 pairs of pistols, each with two balls. The Captain and mate returned, retired to the cabin, and lay down on the transom and fell asleep. Walpole put as many pistols in his belt as it would hold, and laid the rest in rows on the transom. Thus prepared he took deliberate aim, and discharged a pistol at the Captain, one ball entering the groin, and the other the lower part of the abdomen, wounding him severely; he then shot the mate through the heart, who died without a struggle. He then ran on deck, and fired on John Owing, carpenter, whom he severely wounded in the side, exclaiming, "I will kill every white man on board!"—At this crisis Berry, a seaman, rushed towards him, when he turned and fled in the cabin. As Berry was descending the steps, Walpole fired at him; the ball passed over his head, and entered the deck above. Berry succeeded in seizing him by the throat, and forcing him to the floor; while in this situation he fired again, but with as little effect as before. At this monent one of the crew handed Berry a pistol through the skylight, with which he blew out the murderer's brains. Walpole had declared that he would be avenged—that no man should be Captain but himself, and if that could not be effected, it was his intention to kill every white man on board. He had previously secured to himself the gold and other valuables on board. It was his intention to go to the Island of Benny, get a crew, take in a cargo of slaves, and proceed to Havannah." Capt. Howard is in a very feeble state, the balls not having been yet extracted, and it is feared that he will lose the use of his legs.—(Herald.)

NOVEMBER 11.

One might suppose in looking at the late address of M. Dupin in the Court of Cassation, that we were reading the language of Sir James Mackintosh, or the Lord Chancellor (when Mr. Brougham) in the English House of Commons, on finding M. Dupin observiug that ameliorations had been made in the criminal code—that the laws of sacrilege had been abolished—that the penalty of death had been done away for crimes that did not involve danger to the life of man; in England, he says, the jury have too often revolted against the execution of laws which did violence to their feelings. It was necessary, therefore, to give the jury the power of declaring there were attenuating circumstances, which declaration carried with it the reduction of the penalty. In France, similarly to what has occurred in England, we find M. Dupin declaring that the criminal law has been meliorated in obedience to an improvement in morals, and in obedience to a growing aversion to shed human blood which as we see it prevailing in many countries, we may now assert is a general and a delightful feature in the character of this generation.—(COURIER.)

NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Kean, it has been ascertained, died intestate, and though it has been calculated that during the 19 years he was before the London public, his receipts amounted to nearly £150,000, his affairs at the time of his death were in such a state that neither Mrs. Kean, his widow, or his son, have thought proper to take out letters of administration to his effects. Mr. William Halton, one of the creditors, has therefore taken out letters of administration. The whole of the effects of poor Kean were found to be under the value of £600.—(Herald.)

In America no doubt seems entertained that Miss F. Kemble is actually married to Mr. Butler, but she is obliged to remain on the stage until July next, in consequence of her engagements. She however continues to live with her father and aunt, and the union is by no means acknowledged by the parties. Knowles's *Wife, a Tale of Mantua*, has been recently produced with extraordinary approbation in New York. C. Kemble has taken Knowles's character of St. Pierre, and Miss F. Kemble is Mariana. In a criticism of the acting, a rapturous eulogium is bestowed (we are confident thoroughly deserved), upon Miss Kemble, especially in the two great scenes with her confessor, and in the tent, in the last act: the passage addressed to Ferrardo, beginning "Oh, why art thou my foe," and ending with such sumblimity of passion,

Thou rock! affliction did I kneel to thee;
I rise from thee, despair!

put American audiences into a perfect fury of enthusiasm. Charles Kemble was scarcely less admirable in St. Pierre, a character which he invested with a dashing and picturesque air of repentant profligacy. Nothing could exceed the applause.—(Chronicle.)

A numerous company assembled at the Stafford, on Monday last, to witness the competition for the purchase of the Tixall Estate. The first bidding, £150,000, was made by Mr, Unett of Birmingham, who, it was understood, represented the executors of the late Mr. Beech, of the Shaw; and he was followed by Mr. Ginders (for Earl Talbot), Mr. Peel of Lancashire, and by Mr. Jennings (for the Duchess of St. Alban's). The successive biddings were £160,000, £170,000, £180,000, £190,000; at which sum they stopped. Mr. Jennings was the highest bidder. Mr. Clifford stated the reserved bidding to be £350,000, and the estate was accordingly announced as bought in. Negotiations are stated to have since been carrying on by the agents of Earl Talbot, and that it is not unlikely his Lordship may yet become the purchaser of this property.—(Birmingham Gazette.)

A case which arose out of one of the several gambling transactions with which the name of Lord Portarlington has been connected, came on Saturday before the Vice-Chancellor. The Bill was filed by his Lordship for the purpose of having it declared that the defendants, Soulby and Co., were bound to deliver up a bill of exchange for £1,000, accepted by his Lordship, having become possessed of it without valuable consideration, and also for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding with an action they had commenced against the noble plaintiff for the amount of the bill. It appeared that in the latter end of the year 1831, the plaintiff lost at hazard to a person of the name of Aldridge, the proprietor of the Union Club-house, Piccadilly, the sum of £4,000, for which the plaintiff accepted four bills of exchange for £1,000 each, upon the understanding that they were to be restored upon his Lordship paying the money. The bill in question was one of these bills, and had been as the bill alleged, paid to the defendants, who are wine-merchants at St. Mary-at-Hill, for the purpose of enabling Aldridge to recover the amount, and not for any valuable consideration; that the bill was not handed over to the defendant till after it was due; that at that time they know that Aldridge was the keeper of the Union Club-house, which was a house expressly for the purpose of play. To the bill alleging these facts the defendants had put in an answer, which now came on for argument before his Honour. By the plea, the defendants alleged that they had given valuable consideration for the bill and stated that a Mr. Augustus Brown a wine-merchant of Charlotte-street, applied to the defendants for pecuniary assistance, and requested them to discount his bill far £1,000, stating at the same time that he had an acceptance of Lord Portarlington's for that amount, containing a general endorsement, purporting to be made by a person named Aldridge, which he offered to deposit with the defendants as a collateral security. This was agreed to, and £700 in cash and £300 worth of wine was furnished to Mr. Brown. The defendants also denied that they were aware that Aldridge was the proprietor of the Union Club-house, or that that place was kept open for the purposes of play.—His Honour considered the answer bad, and would, therefore, r order it to be overruled, giving permission to both the defendants to plead *de novo*, and would grant the common injunction to stay the proceedings in the action at law.—(Chronicle.)

UNION.

The *Times* of this morning again refers to that very important subject, the combinations of workman. The *Times* speaks the language of the masters. In one of the Sunday Journals published exclusively for the workmen, we find complaints made by them of the masters. Fifteen hundred workmen, it is said, were at once excluded at Leicester by the masters from all employment, because they would not separate themselves from some Union. It cannot be denied, therefore, that there are on both sides similar combinations, and that each party complains bitterly of the conduct of the other. The object of both also is precisely the same—to get more money—but the masters want profit, the men want wages. Unfortunately they each endeavour to screw that out of the other which perhaps their combined efforts, if properly directed, might obtain for both. Belonging to neither party, we deplore the efforts that each is making to injure the other. There is something very singular in the present state of the relations between masters and workmen, for we find that almost the whole of the French Papers of Saturday, received this morning, contain discussions on 'Coalitions of Workmen," and on "the Combination of the Tailors to work less and obtain higher wages" The fact seems to be, that workmen are everywhere desirous of equalling their masters. They want to live at ease without any, or with little labour, and, seeing the great power of union, they, like the rest of society, combine to attain their object. And what is every class of men but such a combination? The masters of these men form a similar combination. The clergy, the landed proprietors, the monied interest, the manufacturers, are all large classes of men who combine to protect each other, and maintain their station in society. When such a general example is set by the influential classes, it is not surprising that it should be imitated by the working classes. Supposing, as we do, that the law which derives its force from consent, cannot be very powerful when opposed to the great mass of the workmen, it becomes of great importance to direct it only against what is obviously wrong, and to discriminate between combination and the acts of injustice to which it leads. We, therefore, call for a vigorous, but a very careful enforcement, of the law. Let nothing be said or done against combination, for that will convert what is an fact the crime of one or two desperate men into the deliberate and approved proceedings of the mass. Let the Magistrates punish those individuals who interfere with others—let them protect to the utmost the men who choose to work at lower wages—let them punish with the utmost severity of the law every infraction of individual liberty, but let them not excite the whole body of the workmen to take part with a few wrongdoers, instead of supporting the law by directing it against those mere combinations, for which the workmen have a warrant in the general proceedings of their superiors.—*Courier, Nov. 4.*

PORTUGUESE INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Times.)

We publish underneath some more of the intercepted correspondence of the Miguelites, which poor Viscount Santarem, Don Miguel's Minister for Foreign Affairs, forgot in his flight from Lisbon to burn, to conceal, or to carry off with him. The documents which we this day present to our readers are probably the most curious in the whole collection. They consist of a letter from M. Saraiva, the Miguelite, Chargè d'Affaires in London, to Don Miguel, urging him to propose certain terms of accommodation to his brother,—and of the draught of a letter from the former to the latter. These documents were afterwards enclosed in a dispatch sent to Viscount Santarem, which we have likewise received, but for which we have not now room. It is quite evident that even at this early period of the contest disunion and confusion had begun to prevail in the councils of the Usurper, and that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had no command over his own subaltern agents. Here is one of these agents writing directly to his Sovereign, and sending a special envoy to deliver the letter into his hands at head-quarters, without consulting the Cabinet of Lisbon. That letter, too, is of the most important kind, as it appears to be backed by the approbation of the Holy Alliance Ambassadors in London, who thus early took alarm at the aspect of their pet tyrant's affairs. Another thing is manifest from this correspondence—that nobody at the Court or in the Cabinet of the Usurper had hitherto had the boldness or the honesty to propose to him any step that had a tendency to end the war by an accommodation—that his servants were the submissive tools of his presumption and his bad passions—and that it was left to a zealous envoy, at a distance from the scene of action, to hint at an accommodation, when the second city of the kingdom had already for several months been in the power of Don Pedro, and at an amnesty after five years of persecution and violence!! Verily this intercepted correspondence has afforded us inestimable materials for the history of Apostolical government in Portugal, and of Holy Alliance interference in Europe:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

"SENHOR,—The most violent remedies are sometimes employed to save the life of an individual; to save a ship from sinking the most valuable cargo is often thrown overboard; judge, then, when the saving of a state is in question, how far common rules ought to be sacrificed, and forms fitted only for ordinary occasions ought to be set aside. Thus I explain why I take the liberty of directly addressing your Majesty, and of sending the Count de Pombeira with this letter, whose verbal representations to your Majesty will supply what want of time obliges me to omit in writing. From the enclosed copy of the dispatch which I wrote yesterday to Berlin, your Majesty will see what it is we should prepare for; and what the danger is with which we are menaced by the Governments of this country and France. As to the Spanish Government, I think there is no risk of its acceding to such propositions; but to guard against that, it is necessary we should support it. Above all things, the rebels should be defeated and annihilated, as respects the invasion of Portugal, before Canning arrives at Madrid. But, in the opinion of important persons here, who take an interest in our affairs, and also in mine, the thing most proper to be done is that your Majesty, immediately upon the receipt of this, should order the necessary military dispositions to be made for a decisive attack on Oporto, cost what it may; and at the same time that your Majesty should previously write to Don Pedro, offering reconciliation, etc., according to the terms of the plan which I have the honour of submitting to your Majesty, and at the end of three days after the delivery of your letter proceed as follows:—If Don Pedro accede to what your Majesty may propose, so far well; hostilities will then cease, and other arrangements and negotiations commence. If he should not reply, it is to be understood that he will not listen to terms: then make the attack, and take Oporto without further delay. If he should reply, and reject your propositions, in that case also attack, and send me a copy of his answer, which will no doubt be very unreasonable, that I may be able to show here to which side the charge of folly and obstinacy really applies. We shall thus place Don Pedro in such a bad position, that all Europe, and even this Government, will not fail to declare that your Majesty has right on your side, and the game will then be all in our favour. When your Majesty sends the letter, it will be necessary to annex to it an amnesty in these terms:—

"That his Majesty will pardon all who have taken part against you, with the exception of those who have been sentenced to capital punishment in Portugal, who, though that punishment may have been remitted, cannot enter Portugal unless his Majesty should hereafter be pleased to allow them so to do; that your Majesty will, of your own royal generosity, order to be delivered up to such persons their sequestrated and confiscated property, but with the condition that the state shall not be bound to make compensation for the depredations which it may have sustained, etc., that this amnesty shall merely restore them to their country in the character of Portuguese, and pardon them as to penal liabilities, but that it is not to be understood to restore them to their honours or employments.

"I never would advise your Majesty to this course, nor take upon myself such a liberty, if this were not an occasion of extremity, and presenting the most imminent danger, in which it is necessary to make every possible sacrifice for the salvation of the cause and the monarchy. The Count de Pombeira, to whom I show this letter as well as the other papers, will explain to your Majesty the different points, into the details of which want of time prevents me from entering; but I must repeat to your Majesty that therein depends the proximate triumph of your Majesty's, the nation's, and Royalist cause, or its ruin. I kiss with the most profound respect, your Majesty's august hand, and remain your Majesty's most humble vassal,

"ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA.

London, Dec. 12, 1832."

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS IN ST. PETERSBURGH AND BERLIN, ETC.

"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,—At length the fruits of the Marquis of Palmella's labours, the seeds of which found a favourable soil in the good will of the governments of this country and France, for the Salvation of Don Pedro and the rebels, who were otherwise ruined for ever, begin to appear. This Government is going to write immediately to Sir Stratford Canning, at Madrid, directing him to negotiate at that court a perfidious compromise, the grounds and objects of which time permits me to explain only briefly to your Excellency. It is set forth that Spain and England being the Powers most immediately interested in the affairs of Portugal, the former by her position to, and the letter by her ancient relations with us, it belongs to these two Powers to take measures for putting an end to a deplorable and unnatural war, etc.; that this war is laying waste the country (it is only now, when Don Pedro is in imminent danger, that the hearts of those people are touched by the distresses of Portugal!); that these two Powers stand on equal terms with respect to the two parties, the King our Lord and Donna Maria; because, if Spain should recognize the former, England may recognize the latter, and that, consequently, equal concessions would require to be made in order to conclude the desired arrangement, which is as follows:—

"Hostilities shall immediately cease in Oporto, and negociations shall commence for these objects:—1. The King our Lord, and Don Pedro, shall both be regarded as having no right, either one or the other, to the crown of Portug l, and shall both leave the Peninsula. 2. That Spain and England (and of course France with them) shall immediately recognize Donna Maria da Gloria as Queen of Portugal. 3. That modifications shall be made in Don Pedro's Charter to the satisfaction of Spain. 4. To be proposed that Donna Maria da Gloria shall marry the eldest son of the Infante Don Carlos (it is supposed that these propositions will facilitate the consent of Spain.) Besides this, an amnesty for the partisans of Don Pedro, etc.; a Regency composed of moderate men, of which Palmella would probably be the President,; and finally propositions respecting the minority of the Princes.

"Your Excellency, then, sees what the plan is. I will now repeat, 1st that the real, and principal motive of this deceitful project is the desire of saving Don Pedro at all cost; 2d, that for my part I will, in concert with the Spanish Chargè d'Affaires and with our Consul here, do all that is possible to disappoint such insolence; 3d, that I have every reason to believe that Spain will refuse to give its assent to such propositions, especially if, as we are here endeavouring to bring about, Portugal shall be furnished with the means necessary for the conduct of our Government and army, which I have advised, and which I am about to send an express off to Lisbon to recommend more strongly. In confirmation of the satisfactory disposition of Spain, I have not time to state more than the following:—that we have the most well founded hopes that M. de Zea will continue in power; also that he entertains the firm determination to regulate the policy of Spain by monarchical and conservative principles; and, also, that so long as he holds office, he will act on the same principles as regards Portugal. I have to-day just received from Senhor Conde da Figueira official information of the arrival of M. de Zea at Madrid, on the night of the 28th of November; and the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires has also just received officially, from M. de Zea himself, notice that he has taken charge of his portfolio. Such being the case, we ought shortly to reckon on hearing very favourable news from Spain. As one of the grounds for this Government's desiring to interfere in concurrence with Spain in our affairs, is the circumstance of these two Powers, England and Spain, being the most committed, and *solely committed* in the dispute between our King and Donna Maria da Gloria—if it were possible for the great Powers of the North, exercising their natural liberty as independent Powers (and particularly since the English and French Governments, without any respect for the consent of the rest of Europe, proceeded to draw up, ratify, and execute a convention, with respect to which the majority of the Conference took no part, but on the contrary expressed their disapproval)—if it were possible, I say, for them to recognize us immediately, that very act would, of itself, at once frustrate the present nefarious project of which I have spoken above, and effectually prevent any others of a similar nature being formed in future.—God preserve your Excellency.

"ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA."

"London, 11th December, 1832."

"To Senhor Rafael da Cruz Guerreiro."

(A duplicate sent to the Conde de Oriolla.)

TROUBLES OF THE SULTAN.

The following letter from Constantinople of the 10th ult. will be found interesting, as giving particulars from a quarter from which little direct intelligence is received. The fact of the demur of the Viceroy to pay the subsidy is already known, but the details of our correspondent will well repay the trouble of a perusal:—"A variety of rumours have prevailed this week of embarrassments in which the Sultan finds himself involved, in consequence of the refusal of Mehemet Ali to make good the payments of a tribute which he had engaged to do after the arrangement at Kataiah, and of alarm which the letters written by the Viceroy, accompanying this refusal, have occasioned to all the members of the Government. It is difficult to get at the exact truth, but I believe the facts are pretty nearly what I am going to state. At the close of Ibrahim Pacha's campaign, and the consequent cession of Syria to his father, there was due to the Sultan 40 millions of piastres (£400,000), and

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a further sum would be owing in the approaching spring. When the moment of payment comes, Mehemet Ali, instead of money, sends long letters to Constantinople, alleging that he had paid that sum many times over in the various expeditions in which he had assisted the Sultan, and that he would keep the 40 millions of piastres to reimburse himself. He also states that he will arrange the tribute after another year, as any money he can now extract from Syria is only sufficient to fortify the frontiers which the Sultan has lately given him in charge, and which the old rogue remarks he must, according to the duties which he owes the Sultan, preserve in an efficient state of defence, for the credit of the empire. Mehemet Ali then opens a battery of reproaches against the Sultan, accusing him of neglecting the good advice which he on every occasion had offered, and vehemently complaining against the treaty which has been lately concluded with Russia, the old and avowed enemy of the Ottoman name, foretells that its alliance will be attended with the worst results to Turkey in general, and he earnestly recommends the Sultan to grant *him* an extension of territory as far as Erzeroum, in order that at one side, at least, there may be something like a stand made against the common enemy.—These letters were received just as the Sultan was opening a grand fête, which he gave a few days since at Scutari, and I understand they threw him into a paroxysm of rage, in which he vowed all manner of evil against the Viceroy, and openly avowed the difficulties which the want of the money expected would involve the Government in. It is further said that the Reis-Effendi was instructed to communicate the contents of these dispatches to the Ambassadors of Russia, England, and France, and to solicit their advice as to the answer which should be given to Mehemet Ali; at least it is expected that the Porte has communicated with France and England respecting their interference with the Viceroy for the payment of the tribute, as it was under their sanction that the convention of Kataiah was made I have received some further particulars, with the secret or supplemental article to the treaty of the 8th of July. The Sultan sent to the Ambassadors of the Five Powers on the 20th of September a copy, or pretended copy, of that article, setting forth that he would close the Dardanelles in case of need to all vessels of war of whatever nation they might be; but I am told that the Sultan wilfully received the Ambassadors, and that the article in reality states that as the Sublime Porte had no means of repaying the great favour which the Emperor of Russia now conferred by coming to its assistance in the moment of need, the Sultan offered the only benefit he could confer in return, and that is, he would undertake to close the Dardanelles to all vessels of war, of whatever nation but Russia, whenever the Emperor called on him to do so. I am of opinion that the whole of the treaty has not yet transpired, and that there are conditions as to the cession of territory which Russia wishes still to have concealed—at least there can be no dependence on the Turkish diplomacy, as, since Russia has acquired the ascendancy, it has never communicated the whole truth, and only given as much as is convenient to their new master to have known. The King of England's speech on the prorogation of Parliament was received here the very day this secret article was exposed, and it afforded no little amusement to those who compared both documents, to contrast the words which our Ministers have put into the King's mouth about the conservation of the independence of Turkey with the treaty and its secret articles, by which independence was already alienated. In fact, this country is tied hand and foot to the chariot wheel of Russia. Ireland is more independent of England than she of Russia. It is downright nonsense to speak of the Ottoman power, as it exists only in name; and it is solely because the Emperor Nicholas knows that the continued occupation of the territory would bring on a general war that he has withdrawn his troops; but we shall see if he does not take possession of it on the first gun being fired in Europe. Let it not be forgotten that there are 40,000 Russian troops in Wallachia and Moldavia; and that the Crimea or Odessa are within three day's sail of Constantinople. The Emperor has lately sent several brilliant presents to the Sultan, and to every member of the Cabinet, among whom also large sums of ready money have been distributed; and this court is exerting itself to return the honour in a becoming manner. For this purpose the Sultan has taken from his private coffers all the precious articles, diamonds, brilliants, emeralds, shawls, silks etc., which have fallen to him by the plunder of so many Pachas as he has stripped in the course of the reign; and I am told the Turks who are opposed to his views, sneer at what he is doing, and declare that he is out of his mind, as one day he gives away his kingdom, and the next his purse. I have seen a list of those presents, comprising every article of luxury used in the East, with specimens of the various manufactures of silks and shawls; among the most costly of which are a saddle and housing for the Emperor, all set with brilliants of immense price, and a ceinture for the Empress with diamond clasps.—Achmet Pacha, the Ambassador to Russia, starts with the first fair wind in a frigate for Odessa, and the old Seraskier will be then able to have his own way a little more, without the intervention of the favourite. Several stories are in circulation of the quarrels which have lately broken out among the ministers; particularly between Tahir Pacha, the Grand Admiral, and the old Seraskier; Achmet Pacha siding with the former, and Halil Pacha, who is about to be married to the Sultan's daughter, with the latter. Mahmoud took part with the two first, and sending for his future son in-law, told him that he still had the power of taking off the heads of disobedient servants, and then he ordered to his presence the old Seraskier, who, believing that his fate was sealed, arranged all his affairs, went to the Palace with an undaunted front, and told Mahmoud that he was come to offer his head, if necessary, for the state. The Sultan replied that he had no unkind intention towards an old and useful minister, but that he knew the Seraskier was about some intrigue, and he feared he was meditating something against his person, but that if he found him at those tricks, he would not hesitate to act as his predecessors in all ages had done, and sacrifice his children, as they belonged to the country, to the common good. The Seraskier protested that he had no evil designs against his sublime master, and the quarrel ended by Halil Pacha being ordered to give a fête to all the Foreign Ambassadors, and to the different members of the Cabinet. All the Ambassadors were present at the fête, and the Sultan had the sublime pleasure of displaying to them the poverty of his forty-eight pieces of artillery, which he had reviewed that day, and the ingenuity of his engineers, who, in a mock attack upon a hill, took it by springing a mine on the summit; and the excellent practice of his gunners, who fired several discharges at a target, and did not hit it once. The Sultan and his court, with a tail, composed of Lord Ponsonby, Admiral Roussin, Barron Sturmer, M. Bontenieff, Captain Grey, *cum multis aliis*, made a gallant show, galloping over the field and on the sides of the mountains which overlooked it, where some hundreds of his troops were encamped. The ground presented one of the most enchanting prospects possible—all the ladies of the Ambassadors, with their suite, being accommodated at the kiosk, while the valley and the hills were thronged with Turkisk women, not less than 30,000 in number, their white head dresses, their gilded arabas, and scarlet curtains to their arabas, having a most picturesque effect. A handsome banquet was served in the kiosk, and the best kind of dramatic entertainment Constantinople could supply was provided for them out of doors. These consisted of the gambols of some German rope-dancers and of a sorry equestrian performance, very far inferior to that of Astley's. It was amusing to see the Sultan and all his Ministers, sitting gravely watching and admiring antics which would be hissed by the one-shilling gallery; and to see the Ambassadors and their Ladies, accustomed to the brilliant representations of all the capitals of Europe, compelled to yawn for hours at a performance of the most inferior kind. A fine display of fireworks was made at night, to the delight of the Turkish women, who sat on the side of the hill wondering at the European ladies, who committed the sin of uncovering their faces before men, and exclaiming, like children, with astonishment at the fiery wheels and serpents which Russian artists provided in great abundance. The fête was repeated on the following day; and then the Sultan, having put our Ambassador, he thought, into good humour, communicated, by the Reis Effendi, the inquietude the letters of Mehemet Ali gave to him. Mehemet Ali is supposed to be altogether under the influence of France, and the Sultan thinks that by letting his embarrassments be known to Admiral Roussin, a hint will be given to the Viceroy to be quiet for the present. A lively dread of future intentions of the Viceroy begin to prevail, and it is supposed that he will do something when the spring opens. I am told he has negociated a loan with Rothschilds of Vienna for about half a million English money, and by that means has put himself upon a footing with the great Powers. He is still increasing his navy and his army, as well as drawing all the treasure he can from Syria; but he withers every thing he touches, and he has reduced Egypt to the lowest ebb, and is, in fact, bringing Syria to the same condition. There was a fire last night at Constantinople, near the Horse-market, but it was got under without much injury being done. I am sorry to say that another enemy to this people has lately made its appearance—I mean the plague, which is stated to be active in more than one quarter of the town."—(*Herald,*) *Nov.* 12.

AULD REEKIE.

Among the deaths of last week, says the *Edinburgh Observer*, we have this day to record the demise of the Town Council of Edinburgh. That august body has given up the ghost, we wish we could say in the literal sense *paid the debt*! The admirers of the Council, however, will be happy to learn that it *died game*—that its last act was a *job*, and that it showed no symptoms of that weakness known by the name of death—bod repentence. The job alluded to was a clerical appointment. The election of the new Councillors for Edinburgh, under the New Act, took place on Tuesday at the different polling places; and an unusual interest was excited by the novelty of the proceeding, as well as by anxiety to learn the result. The business was conducted with the greatest decorum and good humour; and, excepting at the polling place, in Hunter-square, there was no unusual bustle in any other of the wards. At four o'clock the books were closed, and Mr. Tate came forward to inform those without of his own election; and that he was at the head of the poll, when he was hailed by loud cheers. He ratified all his former pledges, now that he was a Councillor, and said, while he held a seat in the Council he would set his face against every abuse, and do all in his power for the interests of the inhabitants and the welfare of the city. He congratulated the electors, that two professed and acknowledged radicals stood at the head of the poll in the first ward of Edinburgh, and concluded by requesting his friend to retire home peaceably, as they had done on all occasions hitherto wherever he had met them. Mr. T. then retired amid loud cheers.—Mr. Jameson, who was also elected, addressed the crowd from the window in the Merchants' Hall, and was received with great applause.—In Glasgow Paisley the radical interest has been also successful.—*News, Nov.* 10.

STATISTICS OF THE NAVY.

The following are interesting extracts from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Army and Navy Appointments, and offices to which naval duties are attached, also respecting those offices the duties of which are discharged by deputy:—

There are no offices in the navy the duties of which are performed by deputy; and the only offices in the navy to which no actual duties are attached are—Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England; General, Lieut.-General, Major-General, and four Colonelcies of Marines.

VICE-ADMIRAL AND REAR-ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.—The offices of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England are of long standing. Mr. Barrow states in his evidence that he believes there were Vice-Admirals or Rear-Admirals in the time of Queen Elizabeth; but that the first permanent establishment was in the year 1672, when the Duke of York appointed Prince Rupert, by patent, to be Vice-Admiral of England; on his death, in 1682, he was succeeded by the Duke of Grafton. At the Revolution the Board of Admiralty appointed Arthur Herbert, First Lord of the Admiralty, to be Vice-Admiral; he had been Rear-Admiral of England in 1633. In 1702 Sir George Rooke was appointed Vice-Admiral of England, and in 1704 the Prince of Denmark appointed Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Rear-Admiral of England; since which period these offices have been conferred on the most meritorious and distinguished naval officers of the time. The following are the lists of those who have filled them:—

VICE-ADMIRALS OF ENGLAND.—Earl Berkeley, appointed 1717; Sir J. Norris, 1736; Lord Anson, 1749; H. Osborne, 1762; Lord Hawke 1765; Lord Rodney, 1781; Earl Howe, 1792; Sir W. Cornwallis, 1814; Sir W. Young, 1819; Sir J. Saumarez, 1821; Viscount Exmouth. 1832; and Sir E. Thornborough, 1833.

REAR ADMIRALS OF ENGLAND.—Sir J. Leake, appointed 1709; Viscount Torrington, 1727; Sir J. Jennings, 1732; T. Mathews, 1743; Sir W. Rowley, 1749; Sir E. Hawke, 1762; Sir C. Knowles, 1765; F. Helburn, 1770; Sir G. Rodney, 1771; G. Darby, 1781; Lord Bridport, 1790; W. Cornwallis, 1796; Sir W. Young, 1814; Sir J. Saumarez, 1819; Earl of Northesk, 1821; Sir T. Foley, 1831; and Sir G. Martin, 1833.

GENERALS AND COLONELS OF MARINES.—The offices of General and Lieutenant-General of Marines were first established in 1759, just after the celebrated battle of Sir E. Hawke with M. Conflans; but whether that action had any thing to do with the appointment or not does not appear, the only reason assigned being the great increase, 30 companies, to the Marine corps. That of Major-General of Marines, which was instituted in 1795, has always been held by distinguished Admirals.—The office of Colonel of Marines, was established in the year 1760, and has been always filled by distinguished Captains in the Navy. From 1760 to 1805 there were but three Colonels of Marines; but in the last year the number was increased to four. The first three Colonels of Marines were Sir P. Brett, Hon. A. Keppell, and Viscount Howe; and the list of those who have held the office includes the names of Graves, Young, Nelson, Gambier, Duckworth, Cornwallis, Thornborough, Saumarez, Hotham, Hood, Hallowell, Keats, Malcolm, Codrington, Hardy, Owen, Brace, Brenton, Cole, etc.—The emoluments attached to the office of Vice Admiral of England amount to £469 5s. 8d. a year; and those to that of Rear Admiral of England to £370 4s. 3d. These sums have undergone no change whatever, and are enjoyed by the officers holding the appointments in addition to any other salary or emoluments they may have.—The pay of Generals of Marines is £1,728 15s. a year; of Lieutenant-General, £1,383; of Major-General, £1,037 5s.; of Colonel, £690 9s. 2d. The officer holding any of these appointments, if employed afloat, receives the pay attached to them in addition to his full naval pay; but if he is on half-pay he does not receive his naval half pay in addition to the marine pay. The pay is rather less than in 1760, for a deduction of five per cent. and one day's pay is made on the original amount.—*Chronicle, Oct.* 30.

LORD NELSON.

The brother and successor of the immortal Nelson appeared by Counsel in the Vice Chancellor's Court yesterday, as defendant in a case connected with part of the possessions of the late Lord. The case came before the Court upon a motion, the object of which was to compel Earl Nelson, and Mr. Haselwood, to place in the hands of the clerk in Court the opinions of the Sicilian lawyers relative to his Lordship's property in the Duchy of Bronti, and various other confidential communications on the same subject. Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, in consideration of the great services rendered to him by Lord Nelson, bestowed by grant upon that Noble Lord the Duchy of Bronti, accompanied with the title of Duke. By the grant the Noble and Gallant Lord was to hold the property according to the law of the Franks, but Ferdinand, in order to mark his opinion of the services rendered to him by Lord Nelson, gave him a tenancy in tail in the Duchy, with a power to nominate his successor to the property. Lord Nelson by his will appointed the present Earl, and in default of his leaving any male heirs, then the property was to go to Susannah Bolton, whose son the present plaintiff was. The present Lord Nelson becoming possessed of this feudal right, entered into the possession of the property, which he had retained since his brother's death; almost immediately after becoming possessed of the title his only son died, and the Noble Lord, anxious to ascertain whether his daughter, Lady Bridport, would not enjoy the property of the Duchy according to the law of Sicily in preference to the plaintiff, who would take the Earldom of Nelson, took the opinion, together with his co-trustee, Mr. Haselwood, of Sicilian lawyers upon the subject. Mr. Pepys, for the plaintiff, submitted that the opinion had been taken by the defendants in their character of trustees, and that the plaintiff, to whom they were most material, was entitled to their production. Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Barber, for the defendants, contended, that the Court had no jurisdiction to do what was asked, the case relating to the possession of property in a foreign State, the laws of which must decide the question.—His Honour said that his present inclination was against the motion; but before he finally decided the case he should consider it his duty to read both the bill and answer.—*Chronicle, Nov.* 17.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(FROM BULWER'S ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.)

Sir Robert Peel is a remarkable man;—confessedly a *puissance*, in himself, confessedly the leading member of the representative, yes, even of your reformed, assembly; he is worth our stopping in our progress for a moment in order to criticize his merits.

It is a current mistake in the provinces to suppose that Sir Robert Peel is rather sensible than eloquent. If, to persuade, to bias, to soothe, to command the feelings, the taste, the opinions of an audience, often diametrically opposed to his views—if *this* be eloquence, which I, a plain man, take it to be, then Sir Robert Peel is among the most eloquent of men. I am not one of those who think highly of the art of oratory; I laugh at the judgment of such as rank its successful cultivation among the great efforts of mind; it depends mainly upon physical advantages and a combination of theatrical tricks; a man may therefore have but ordinary intellectual powers, and yet be exceedingly eloquent to a popular assembly; nay, we need only analyze calmly the speeches which have delighted an audience, to be aware of their ordinary lack of all eminently intellectual qualifications. That sentence which reads to you so tame, was made emphatic by the most dexterous pronounciation—that sarcasm which seems to you so poor, took all its venom from the most significant smile—that fallacy which strikes you as so palpable, seemed candour itself by the open air of sincerity with which it was delivered. Pronounciation, smile, air! They are excellent qualities in an orator, but may they not be achieved without any wondrous depth of the reason, or any prodigious sublimity of the imagination? I am speaking, therefore, in admiration of Sir Robert Peel's eloquence, and not of his mind; though even in the latter he excels the capacity of orators in general.

Physical advantages are one component of successful oratory; these Sir Robert Peel possesses—a most musical voice—a tall and stately person—a natural happiness of delivery, which, though not wholly void of some displeasing peculiarities, is more than ordinarily commanding and impressive. A combination of theatrical tricks is another component of successful oratory, and this also Sir Robert Peel has most dexterously acquired; by a wave of the hand, by a bow across the table, by an expression of lip, by a frankness of mien, he can give force, energy, wit, or nobility—to nothings! Oratory is an art—he is an elaborate artist. In the higher qualities of mind, he must be considered a man of remarkable accomplishments. With a wide range of ornamental, he combines a vast hoard of practical, knowledge; he is equally successful in a speech on the broadest principle, or on the narrowest detail. He has equally the information of a man of letters, and of a man of business. He is not philosophical, but he skims the surface of philosophy; he is as philosophical as the House will bear any *effective* orator to be. He is not poetical, but he can command the embellishments of poetry, and suits an assembly which applauds elegance but recoils from imagination. In his deficiencies, therefore—if we note the limit of the mind—we acknowledge the skill of the artist—he employs every tool necessary to his work, and no man with a more happy effect. To his skill as an orator, he adds certain rare qualities as a leader; he has a little daring, it is true, but he has astonishing fact—he never jeopardizes a party by any rash untowardness of phrase—he is free from the indiscretion habitual to an orator. Another eminent characteristic of his mind is accuracy. I do not remember ever to have heard him mistate a fact, and I have heard almost every other public speaker mistate a hundred facts. It is probably this constitution of mind which gifts him with his faculty for business. Assuredly no man who, in times of wide and daring speculation, pertinaciously resolved to narrow his circle, and be.

"Content to live in decencies for ever,"

has been able to invest the existence with more dignity, and to hide with a better effect the limited circumference of his range. There seems to me little doubt but that this accomplished statesman is enthralled and hampered by the early ties which it is now and henceforth impossible for him, without worldly dishonour, to break. His mind evidently goes beyond the tether of his companions—his arguments are not theirs—to illiberal conclusions he mostly applies liberal reasonings. He describes his narrow circle with compasses disproportionately large, and seems always to act upon that saying of Mirabeau's,—"La politique doit raisonner même sur des suppositions aux quelles elle ne croit pas." It is one of the phenomena of our aristocratic customs, that a man especially marked out by birth and circumstance to be the leader of the popular, should be the defender of the oligarchical party. Sprung from the people, he identifies himself with the patricians. His pure and cold moral character, untinctured by the vices, unseduced by the pursuits of an aristocracy, seems to ally him naturally to the decorous respectabilities of the great middle class to which his connexions attach him; and even ambition might suggest that his wealth would have made him the first of the one class, though it elevates him to no distinction in the other. Had he placed himself in his natural position among the ranks of the people, he would have been undeniably what he now just fails of being,—a Great Man. He would not have been Secretary for Ireland at so early an age, but he would now have been prime minister, or what is a higher position the leader and centre of the moral power of England. As it is, he has knit himself to a cause which requires genius in its defenders, and is regarded with suspicion by his allies, because he supports it with discretion.—*Athenæum.*

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